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* NATIONAL *
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"CAPITALIST ROADERS"

Firmly Grasp the Principal Contradiction in Socialist Society

- Study Chairman Mao's theory of class struggle and criticize the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link"

by

T'ien Chih-sung (田志松)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 18, 1976)

Gaining a correct understanding of classes and class struggle in the period of socialism and firmly grasping the principal contradiction in socialist society are questions of fundamental importance in having a profound comprehension of the nature, target, task and prospects of the socialist revolution and in correctly implementing the Party's line and policies. Revisionists invariably negate class struggle and distort the principal contradiction in socialist society in an attempt to change the Party's basic line, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. In the course of the struggle against revisionism over the past 20 years and more, Chairman Mao has made systematic, comprehensive and profound expositions on class contradiction in socialist society. Chairman Mao's teachings are a mighty ideological weapon for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the course of deepening the struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts at present, we should further study to understand the series of Chairman Mao's instructions on class struggle in the period of socialism in order to use them as a sharp ideological weapon to criticize the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link."

At the second plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee convened on the eve of the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed

out that after the victory of the new democratic revolution, the principal internal contradiction would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." This scientific assertion laid the theoretical foundation for the Party's line and tactics in the period of socialism. Shortly after the second plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee, however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i energetically sang the opposite tune by alleging that "capitalist exploitation today is not a crime, and there is merit in it," and that "the more exploitation is practiced, the greater the merit." Since bourgoeis "exploitation is a merit" and not "the target of struggle," socialist revolution was of course also unnecessary. Therefore, in order to "consolidate the order of new democracy," socialist revolution should not be carried out. How preposterous was this argument for obliterating class struggle and opposing the socialist revolution!

After criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies in good time, Chairman Mao led the whole Party and the people of the whole country in launching the large-scale "three-anti" and "five-anti" movements. Later, we smashed the anti-Party alliance of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih and the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, triumphantly launched the movement to suppress counter-revolutionaries and carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. While carrying out socialist transformation, we waged a series of struggles to criticize bourgeois ideology in the ideological sphere. These struggles were determined by the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. They constituted an effective criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of class conciliation.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the masses of production was completed in the main, the Marxists conducted a debate with the revisionists in 1956 on whether to confirm or negate the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Liu Shao-ch'i and company nonsensically said that "the contradiction between the proletariat and bourgeoisie has been basically resolved," and that the principal contradiction at home was no longer the contradiction between the proletariat and bourgeoisie but "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces." Moreover, they inserted such fallacies into the resolution of the 8th CCP National Congress behind Chairman Mao's back.

After discovering this, Chairman Mao immediately pointed out that this viewpoint of Liu Shao-ch'i and company was wrong and anti-Marxist. Following this, in his brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao comprehensively expounded class contradiction and class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and further criticized the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. Chairman Mao pointed out: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership.... there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remolding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and

tortuous and at times will even become very acute." The struggle against bourgeois Rightist in 1957 and the serious class struggles one after another thereafter showed the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis.

In 1958 Chairman Mao put forward the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results." Under the guidance of this general line, the mass movement of the great leap forward was whipped up in town and country throughout China, and people's communes were established. The constant deepening of the socialist revolution brought about the rapid development of socialist construction, and aroused great panic and hatred among class enemies at home and abroad.

Under this situation, the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique leaped forward. At the 8th plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee, P'eng Te-huai and company maliciously attacked the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. This attack fully exposed their ugly features as bourgeoisie representatives within the Party. Chairman Mao led the whole Party to hit back resolutely at the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique. He pointed out: "The struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. It appears that in China and our Party this kind of struggle will continue for at least 20 years and possibly half a century. In short, the struggle will not end until classes die out completely."

Chairman Mao clearly tells us here that the struggle with the Party is determined by class contradiction and is a manifestation of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie within the Party and that the protracted nature of class struggle dictates the protracted nature of the struggle between the two lines.

From 1960 to 1962, the natural disasters that hit China for three years in succession and the tearing up of contracts and the withdrawal of experts by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique brought temporary economic difficulties to our country. Thinking that the opportunity to restore capitalism had arrived, Liu Shao-ch'i and company were once again on the move. Echoing the international anti-China chorus of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, they flagrantly pushed a complete set of revisionist lines and frenziedly attacked the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i shouted himself hoarse that "both industry and agriculture should retreat far enough to embrace the fixing of output quotas based on the household and going it alone."

To counter the conspiratorial activities of Liu Shao-ch'i and company in restoring capitalism, Chairman Mao issued at the 10th plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee the great call, "Never forget classes and class struggle." Moreover, he set forth a more comprehensive basic line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism, and pointed out: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct

socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise, a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

This basic line put forward by Chairman Mao tells us that this principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie runs through the entire historical period of socialism. We must firmly grasp this principal contradiction and persistently carry out the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie. Otherwise, "it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party, a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its color."

Although Chairman Mao explicitly explained class contradictions in socialist society and the Party's line and tactics, the bourgeoisie and its representatives within the Party, as determined by their reactionary class nature, still tampered with or distorted them with all ways and means. In the urban and rural socialist education movement in 1964, Liu Shao-ch'i once again leaped forth and nonsensically said that the principal contradiction in the countryside is "the contradiction between the 'four cleans' and the 'four uncleans'" and "the crisscrossing of contradictions inside and outside the Party." He openly wiped away the class essence of this struggle in order to fabricate a theoretical basis for pushing his bourgeois reactionary line with a view to "striking at a great many in order to protect a handful."

Sternly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacies, Chairman Mao pointed out the class essence of this struggle and stressed that this movement should "grasp the key link of class struggle and the key link of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads." Moreover, he explicitly stated for the first time that "the main target of this movement is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's instruction correctly oriented the socialist education movement and enabled the urban and rural socialist education movement to win a great victory in China.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself is the inevitable outcome of the long-term development of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the principal contradiction in socialist society. This struggle is essentially "a great political revolution made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership on the one hand and the Kuomintang reactionaries on the other, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

At the early stage of the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company cast forth the "February outline," describing the serious political struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as "a purely academic

question" and "a discussion on different opinions." Furthermore, they raised the tattered bourgeois banner that "everyone is equal before truth" to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The CCP Central Committee's May 16, 1966 Circular, which was formulated under Chairman Mao's personal auspices, sharply and penetratingly criticized the "February outline" and reminded the whole Party and the people of the whole country that particular attention should be paid to exposing and criticizing "persons like Khrushchev" "still nestling by our side at the present." This Circular, as well as Chairman Mao's "Bombard the Headquarters," "The 16-Point Decision of the CCP Central Committee Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," and other important documents, armed the masses in their hundreds of millions ideologically and politically, thus insuring rapid development of this great vigorous struggle in powerful waves along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

After the Liu Shao-ch'i anti-Party clique was destroyed, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique again leaped forth to carry out a new test of strength with the proletariat on behalf of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes. On the eve of the convocation of the 9th CCP National Congress, Lin Piao ganged up with Ch'en Po-ta in drafting a "political report" to the Congress, which fundamentally denied that the present principal contradiction was still that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that the Party's main task is to continue to implement its basic line. The report disavowed the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and nonsensically said that after the 9th CCP National Congress the main task would be to develop production.

This reactionary fallacy of Lin Piao's was a refurbished version of the revisionist fallacy that "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward socialist productive forces" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i under the new situation. This "political report," which wiped away class struggle, distorted the principal contradiction in socialist society and advocated the theory of productive forces, was naturally vetoed by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. The unsuccessful coup d'etat staged by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique at the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee and their criminal acts in concocting the "Outline of Project '571'" in dark corners to unleash an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat fully showed that their advocacy for "the development of production" was nothing but a fraud with a view to lulling the revolutionary will of the people and facilitating their attempt to stage a counter-revolutionary restoration.

The 10th CCP National Congress once again affirmed the Party's basic line. It also pointed out that the collapse of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was not the end of the two-line struggle within the Party, that the two-line struggle within the Party would exist for a long time and would occur again 10 or 20 times, and that persons like Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao would appear again. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

In order to insure that our Party and state advance along the Marxist-Leninist line, Chairman Mao issued last year the important instruction on the question of theory. He said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." He also

pointed out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for the people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." This instruction has pointed out even more profoundly the long-term existence of the principal contradiction and the main danger in the historical period of socialism, and elucidated the extreme importance of the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction, the people of the whole country have deepened their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are determined to fight for the creation of conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to emerge again. In the meantime, they take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to build our country into a powerful modern country before the end of this century.

At this time, capitalist-roaders within the Party, who had been criticized for adhering to the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and refused to repent and reform themselves, realized that "things are not going very well" for them. They hurriedly cast forth the revisionist program with the so-called "three instructions as the key link" to negate Chairman Mao's consistent instruction on taking class struggle as the key link, to change the Party's basic line and to undermine the great mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat presently under way in the whole country. Fearing in particular the criticism of bourgeois rights, they protected these things as though their lives depended on them, and hurriedly leaped forth to wage struggle against restriction and criticism. Playing with eclectical tactics, they put study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to combat and prevent revisionism, promotion of stability and unity, and development of the national economy on an equal footing, confused the key link with the detailed items and took the detailed items as the key link. Their real aim lay neither in developing the economy nor in promoting stability and unity. What they did was precisely for undermining the great revolutionary unity guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, flagrantly plotting restoration and regression and launching vengeful counter-attacks in order to restore capitalism. What they called "poor quality of education," "backward scientific research," "a drag to the 'four modernizations'," and "the greatest crisis" today and their allegation that "not going to school" and "lack of culture" constituted "the greatest danger" all negate the fact that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in the socialist society, and are intended for creating public opinion for the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. They incited the people to whip up the "vocational typhoon" and "economic typhoon," and said that "if the eighth grade is not strong enough, make it the twelfth grade," etc., in an attempt to induce the masses and cadres to engross themselves in production and in their vocational work and to forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that they could safely restore capitalism.

Discerning all this, Chairman Mao opportunely pointed out to the whole Party and people of the whole country: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This criticism hits the mortal wound of the revisionist line which negates the taking of class struggle as the key link.

No matter how strange the absurd arguments concocted by those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts may sound and how the methods used may vary, the principle is still the same. The most fundamental purpose is to wipe away class struggle and distort the principal contradiction in socialist society, and thereby to change the Party's basic line, promote the revisionist line and restore capitalism. Therefore, this struggle waged by us against the capitalist-roaders within the Party who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and who refused to repent and reform themselves is, in fact, a new battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution which bears on the destiny and future of the Party and state.

After studying again Chairman Mao's series of expositions on class struggle during the period of socialism, and looking back over the struggles we waged against such chieftains of revisionist lines as Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, we understand more clearly that whether or not we recognize that classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist under socialist conditions and that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is, in the final analysis, a question of whether we adhere to or oppose the taking of class struggle as the key link, whether we adhere to or oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, and whether we adhere to or oppose the socialist road.

This has been summed up to a high degree by Chairman Mao. He pointed out, "Class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeosie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transition period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so."

The history of development of the socialist cause in our country is a history of class struggle against the bourgeoisie which Chairman Mao has constantly led us to carry out. For over 20 years, under Chairman Mao's leadership and guided by his proletarian revolutionary line, our Party has firmly grasped the principal contradiction in socialist society and actively waged the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. On the political, economic and ideological fronts, it constantly carries out socialist revolution and makes use of the proletariat to overcome the bourgeoisie, socialism to triumph over capitalism, and Marxism to defeat revisionism. It strives to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus enabling our great motherland to keep on advancing along the broad socialist road.

All those who practice revisionism invariably try their utmost to negate the principal contradiction in the socialist society, to publicize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces," and

to change the taking of class struggle as the key link. As a matter of fact, the revisionists do not in any way want to write off class struggle. They only want the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie to die out. They oppose continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In launching frenzied attacks against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie, their vicious aim is precisely to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to restore capitalism.

At present the capitalist-roaders within the Party who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and refused to repent and reform themselves are no exception. They oppose Marxism, attack Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and push their revisionist line. The practice of struggle tells us that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will be protracted and tortuous and at times even very acute.

The question of world outlook is a fundamental one. "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled."

Persistence in or opposition to the taking of class struggle as the key link is, in the final analysis, a question of using the world outlook of which class to recognize and transform the world. Applying the Marxist law of the unity of opposites to observe the socialist society, Chairman Mao has clearly exposed the principal contradictions in the socialist society as those between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. He points out that it is necessary to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, to use the proletarian world outlook to recognize and transform the world.

The representative figures of the bourgeoisie within the Party like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao assess issues with the idealist and metaphysical viewpoints. They inevitably negate class struggle in the socialist society and erase the differences between socialism and capitalism and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The revisionist lines they push are characterized by the disunity of subjectivity and objectivity and the divorcement of theory from practice. They invariably endeavor to transform the world according to the bourgeois world outlook.

The capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves adopt the despicable tactics of eclecticism to equate the principal and secondary contradictions as well as the principal and secondary aspects of a contradiction so as to oppose materialist dialectics. They confuse the relationship between the key link and the detailed items, and advocate taking the three instructions as the key link. Actually they want to do away with this key link of class struggle, change the Party's basic line and restore capitalism.

The principal contradiction throughout the historical period of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The main danger is revisionism, and the most dangerous persons are the

capitalist-roaders in power within the Party who represent the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

We should continue to study seriously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make criticism of the Water Margin. We should firmly grasp the principal contradiction of the socialist society and deepen our understanding of the nature, objectives, tasks and future of the socialist revolution. We should strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and safeguard and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

"College Attendance, Management and Transformation" by Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Cannot Be Negated

by

Mu Shao-an (穆少安)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 21, 1975)

I am among the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the philosophy department of Peking University given work in the university after graduation. During the three years I studied in school, I took part in the practice of "attendance, management and transformation," personally experienced the heated struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the educational front and raised by awareness of class struggle and the line struggle as I studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and acquired professional philosophical knowledge in the course of struggle. Recently there are in educational circles absurd arguments attacking the proletarian revolution in education and negating the practice of "attendance, management and transformation" by worker-peasant-soldier students in a vain attempt to pull us back to the old road in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution. We are most indignant after hearing them. We must take an active part in this debate on major issues of right and wrong on the educational front, roundly attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, safeguard the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao smashed the counter-revolutionary dictatorship of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters on the educational front, profoundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line long promoted by them, seized back that part of power usurped by them, and began to change fundamentally the phenomenon of the control of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals. On July 27, 1968, Chairman Mao issued the call, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything," and the working class marched in force into the school to exercise leadership over the educational battlefront. The workers' and PLA's Mao Tsetung thought propaganda teams conscientiously carried out Chairman Mao's instructions on the educational revolution, transformed the enrollment system of the university and selected students from among workers and peasants with practical experience. College attendance by workers, peasants and soldiers had been the fervent wish of millions upon millions of people. This wish was finally realized in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

When we heard that the university opened its doors to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, our hearts were as exicted as the onrush of the springtide. When the good news of our being selected for attending college reached the workshops and villages, how many workers and poor and lower-middle peasant shook hands with us and bade us again and again to be good successors to the revolutionary cause, and to study hard for the consolidation of the

dictatorship of the proletariat so as to win honor for Chairman Mao and live up to the expectations of the proletariat. The worker-peasant-soldier students gallantly called for "attending college, managing college and transforming college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought." This is the heart's desire of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students, the mandate of the class and an important historical mission.

The "attendance, management and transformation" of colleges by worker-peasant-soldier students is a profound revolution. In the old society, we workers were deprived of economic and political rights and the right to education. In the capitalist society, the school "is for training useful bourgeois servants who can make profit for the bourgeoisie and also would not disturb bourgeois tranquility and leisure." In the 17 years after liberation, the old schools dominated by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the one hand used cultural knowledge to hold us back and keep us worker-peasant-soldier students out of school, and on the other hand they used the "laxative" method to drive the worker-peasant-soldier students already admitted from school. What they practiced was bourgeois dictatorship. At present, the worker-peasant-soldier students can not only attend college but also take part in college management and college transformation. Had they such rights in the past?

Education has always been a tool of class struggle. The old schools dominated by the revisionist line used such feudal, capitalist and revisionist reactionary ideas as "studying to become an official," "private ownership of knowledge," "intellectual culture above all else," etc., to poison the students in an endeavor to bring them up as successors to the bourgeoisie and spiritual aristocrats staying high above the masses. Although some students trained by such schools came from among the workers and peasants, they despised the workers and peasants. Nor did those who came from the countryside cherish the countryside. As this educational battlefront had been run by the exploiting classes for hundreds and thousands of years and dominated by revisionism for 17 years, the feudal, capitalist and revisionist things there had a long history and become deeply entrenched.

We worker-peasant-soldier students attending college must first be pacesetters in class struggle and fighters in combating and preventing revisionism. We can never bury ourselves in books and pay no attention to politics. Under the leadership of the working class, we should participate in college management and transformation and turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat to prevent the restoration of the bourgeoisie in the educational sphere. This is a right handed us by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. If we give up the Marxist philosophy of struggle, it is possible for the battlefront at the school to be seized back by the bourgeoisie once again, and the workers, peasants and soldiers will again be kept out of the college.

As a matter of fact, we worker-peasant-soldier students look upon attending college precisely as heading for a new combat post to take part in the battle for the management and transformation of college. We carried out three years of study in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we studied as we

fought. With the help of teachers, we went down to the factories and the countryside three times, and headed for over ten units to solicit opinions. We were thus able to finish compiling at a faster rate the Annotations to "Confucian Analects" containing several hundred thousand characters. We took society as a factory, combined investigation in society with the study of historical materialism and the study of the laws of class struggle, and wrote investigation reports with factual data and theoretical analysis. Together with the teachers, we compiled various kinds of new teaching materials, and reformed the old teaching contents and methods. Many students also mounted the rostrum to give lectures.

For several years, the practice of "attendance, management and transformation" has made us understand that only by persevering in the criticism of capitalism and revisionism and adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education can we enable the broad masses of students to make all-round development morally, educationally and physically, and bring up reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

In the educational revolution and the battle to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students are comrades-in-arms of the worker-peasant-soldier students fighting in the same trench. Many revolutionary teachers "loyal to the Party's educational cause" put the transformation of students' thinking above teaching work and tirelessly help us study Marxist-Leninist theory, acquire professional knowledge and make a good job of revolutionary mass criticism. Though sick, a teacher gave us guidance and paid particular attention to helping those students of lower cultural standards. Even when he was seriously ill and confined to bed, he still corrected the mass-criticism notes and other home exercises for us. Once, as we ran school in the countryside, a student developed conceit and self-complacency after she was cited for giving lesson to the poor and lower-middle peasants. A teacher went to have a heart-to-heart chat with this student at the right time, and helped her assume a correct attitude toward work achievements. She was encouraged to show modesty and prudence and make continued progress.

True to the spirit of officers teaching soldiers and soldiers teaching officers, we took an active part in preparing lessons under the guidance of our teachers. We also joined the teachers in criticizing the way lessons were taught or studied. In the course of studying "On Contradiction," we found that a teacher was in the mood of shrinking from difficulties, and was unable to teach satisfactorily. We helped him in good time to overcome his care for personal loss and gain. He seriously summed up experience, prepared lessons afresh, changed his teaching methods, and obtained better results. In the three years spent together, we and the teachers helped each other politically, learned from each other vocationally, and showed mutual concern in livelihood. There was established a revolutionary comradely relationship based on unity and mutual help. Some people have distorted the "attendance, management and transformation" of college by worker-peasant-soldier students as the exercise of "control over the teachers." This is entirely a malicious attempt to sow discord in the new type of socialist relations between the teachers and students.

An absurd argument claims that "too much stress has been laid on the 'attendance, management and transformation' of college by worker-peasant-soldier

students. Is it still necessary for them to transform themselves?" Those who adhere to this view stubbornly stand against the educational revolution, adopt the metaphysical viewpoint toward revolutionary new things, and fundamentally know nothing about the dialectical relations between the transformation of the objective world and the transformation of the subjective world. We of the proletariat have never denied the necessity of transforming our own world outlook. Chairman Mao long go pointed out, "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to transform the world covers the realization of the following tasks: the transformation of the objective world and also the transformation of one's own subjective world--the transformation of one's own capacity for understanding and the transformation of the relations between the subjective world and the objective world." Chairman Mao also pointed out, "Not only those who have not switched their basic stand should be transformed but all people also should study and be transformed." To persevere in the "attendance, management and transformation" of college, we worker-peasant-soldier students must take class struggle as the key link and persistently put the Party's basic line in command of everything including our own ideological transformation.

For several years, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we worker-peasant-soldier students have read and studied seriously and constantly armed our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. We have not changed our vigor to continue the revolution despite the change of our work posts, and have not changed the natural colors of the laboring people despite the change of circumstances. We firmly bear in mind the mandate of the class and the expectations of the people, and put the firm and correct political orientation above all else. We conduct open-door education in factories, villages and army units, humbly learn from the worker-peasant-soldier masses, properly attend the main course of class struggle, and constantly overcome the idea of "born red" and the erroneous tendency to think highly of vocational work but to belittle politics and to engross ourselves in study without paying attention to the line. We more consciously take part in the battle for "attendance, management and transformation." We look upon non-departure from the worker-peasant masses and from labor as an important guarantee to preserve the political features of the workers, peasants and soldiers, carry forward the fine style of hard struggle, resist corrosion, guard against change and promote ideological revolutionization. The argument that the worker-peasant-soldier students "transform only others and not themselves" is entirely a fabrication prompted by an ulterior motive.

The "attendance, management and transformation" of college by worker-peasant-soldier students is essential to the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the educational sphere and is part of the work for the working class to lead the school. It is a new thing that has appeared after the great proletarian cultural revolution, and is packed with great vitality. There is nothing strange that it is condemned and attacked by certain people. Their aim in negating "attendance, management and transformation" and hence the whole educational revolution is to reverse the verdicts on the great proletarian cultural revolution and restore the domination of the school by the revisionist line. Their attacks have aroused all the more the determination of the worker-peasant-soldier students in making a success of

"attendance, management and transformation." Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and vow to carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

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SUN PIN'S ART OF WAR

"Sun Pin's Art of War" Newly Annotated

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 19, 1976)

an ancient military treatise "sun pin's art of war" has recently been published with annotations in simple, easy language by a group of army commanders, soldier activists in theoretical study, red army veterans and new recruits of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army.

the annotated edition of the treatise by sun pin, well-known military strategist of the warring states period (475 b.c.-221 b.c.), was issued by the liaoning provincial people's publishing house.

the work is one of the results of the intensive study of history by the workers, peasants and soldiers during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

"sun pin's art of war", coupled with the extant "master sun's art of war" written by sun wu, an eminent military strategist of the late spring and autumn period (770 b.c.-476 b.c.), rank among the most important military writings in chinese history. the treatise written on bamboo slips, which was lost for well over one thousand years, was unearthed in a tomb of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 220) at yinchuehshan in linyi county of east china's shantung province in april 1972. it provides invaluable new material for the study of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools, particularly for the study of ancient military thinking.

much difficulty was involved in preparing the book for publication. some characters or sentences on the bamboo slips were illegible or missing and the obsolete classical language was very hard to decipher. however, the annotators tackled the assignment in the spirit of overcoming problems one at a time.

former workers or peasants who had little schooling, they surmounted the difficulties by turning to the masses. when they came across blurred characters or sentences difficult to understand, they put up big-character posters to solicit help from the army and the people. some of those working on the annotations visited the site where the bamboo slips were unearthed and the ancient battlefields in kueiling (in present-day shantung province) and maling (in present-day honan province). after

working for six months, the group drafted five different annotated versions totalling 450,000 characters. they then formed a panel of finalists to discuss the annotations, one by one.

in line with chairman mao's principle of "making the past serve the present" the annotators made an all-round analysis of the class contradictions and the economic, political and military situation in sun pin's time from a marxist viewpoint. they summed up the experience of class struggle and the struggle between the two military lines of the confucian and legalist schools in the mid-warring states period so as to draw on the historical experience to serve the present-day struggle of opposing and preventing revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

FACTORY-RUN WORKERS' COLLEGES

Two Hundred and Seventy Factory-run Workers' Colleges in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 20, 1976)

shenyang, one of china's heavy industrial bases, now has 270 factory-run workers' colleges. there were only 24 such colleges in 1974. out of 16,000 students that have attended, around 9,000 have graduated and returned to their jobs.

these colleges are run by the factories, mines, urban districts and bureaus and companies belonging to shenyang's industrial, transportation, commercial and health departments. the medium and small-size factories and mines, workshops and working sections as well as the big enterprises are running colleges of this kind. they provide regular full-time, spare-time, or half-work half-study classes over periods from six months or one to three years. the arts, engineering, medicine, economics and finance and other courses are offered.

the colleges are geared to strengthening the leading role of the workers in the revolution of education. their governing bodies include cadres with working-class background and workers selected from the factories. many veteran workers have been

chosen as teachers. the teaching programme and material are finalized only after discussion with and approval by the workers.

under the leadership of the party committees, these workers' colleges closely combine teaching with production and scientific research. many colleges arrange courses according to the needs of their own units to strengthen weak links in production and to promote technical innovations. for example, the teachers and students of the electronics class of the "july 21" workers' college in the shenyang woollen textile mill concentrated their research on improving the textile rolling process. within three months they had successfully worked out a rolling machine with a photo-electric device that controls the fabric-selvages, thus lessening labour intensity and guaranteeing quality.

all colleges have a programme of political classes covering marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the party's basic line and encourage the formation of spare-time theoretical study groups. they conduct social investigations and invite veteran workers to tell about the bitter past and describe the changes in their present life. this helps raise the students' consciousness on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the swift development of the "july 21" workers' colleges has enlarged the contingent of worker technicians. in the last five years the students of these colleges in collaboration with workers and technicians have undertaken over 600 projects in the design and production of new technical devices that have improved production in the factories and plants.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Rural People's Communes Develop Industry

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 20, 1976)

small commune-run factories in china's rural areas are today able to produce threshers, rice-transplanters, internal combustion engines, pumps and other farm machinery.

these commune factories, set up since the establishment of the people's commune in 1958, have greatly increased in number with the development of the collective economy. in this respect, central china's hunan province is a good example. 98 per cent of the 3,000 and more people's communes in the province run their own industrial enterprises. these include farm machine repair works, agricultural products processing factories, chemical fertilizer and insecticide factories, cement plants, small hydro-power stations, refractory material factories and ceramic mills as well as small coal and iron mines and lime kilns. there are some 48,000 commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the province. they meet many of the agricultural requirements and have greatly strengthened the collective economy of the people's communes.

commune-run enterprises play a big role in promoting agricultural production and speeding up farm mechanization. commune farm machine factories in lilin county raised working efficiency 400 per cent when they turned out a mechanized harrowing boat to replace ox-drawn harrows. luchiang commune in this county went short of labour-power at harvest time, adding a few years ago a crop of wheat to its usual double-crop of rice. to solve the problem, its farm machine factory manufactured 37 wheat threshers, each of which increased efficiency by 33 times.

commune farm machinery factories work hand in hand with state-run big and medium-sized enterprises in serving agriculture. in 1974 alone, the commune- and brigade-run enterprises in hunan province turned out 660,000 farm machines and spare parts and 10,000,000 farm tools, and repaired 1,950,000 machines and 14,000,000 farm tools.

by developing their own industry, rural people's communes can make use of local resources. with abundant coal and iron deposits, shantung county established 93 small coal mines and more than 10 small iron, lead and zinc mines. the coal output from the local mines meets the needs of local industrial and agricultural production as well as

daily domestic use, with a surplus for supplying other places.

thanks to carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in accumulating funds, many factories have been able to expand production and improve equipment. many commune-run repair plants are now able to make electric motors, internal combustion engines, transformers, pumps, threshers, and mechanized harrowing boats.

tsaichiakang commune, in changteh county on the shores of tungting lake, made use of a small lime kiln to set up a lime plant in 1966. the plant accumulated 15,000 yuan that same year. the commune then established a farm machine repair shop, a red brick works, an insecticide factory and a cement products plant.

the funds accumulated by the commune enterprises are used for expanding production and buying farm machines and improving farmland. the tsaichiakang commune now has 73 tractors, four bulldozers, two lorries, and other engines totalling some 6,000 horsepower. it has basically mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, rice-transplanting, drainage and irrigation, threshing, plant protection, transportation and processing of agricultural products. the grain output has doubled since the cultural revolution started in 1966.

peasants of tsaichiakang commune used to walk 40 to 50 kilometres to the countytown to have their hoes repaired before liberation. today they are served by more than 60 local factories established through reliance on the strength of the collective economy.

a contingent of technicians with socialist conciousness was formed in the course of developing the commune and brigade enterprises in this way, paving the way for technical transformation and building up a large-scale socialist agriculture. these commune members, who have become an important technical force in local industry after short-term training on the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants, have made constant progress by improving their skills in practice.

the workers of the commune and brigade enterprises engage in industrial work in the slack seasons and work in the fields the rest of the year. commune members praise them as a new generation adept with the hammer at industrial work and with the hoe on the farm.

grain husking, flour milling, oil pressing, cotton carding and fodder cutting, once done by hand, are now

done by machine, a convenience to the commune members which also greatly reduces labour intensity. freed from these household chores, the women now work alongside the men.

a responsible member of the provincial administration for commune enterprises said: "the commune and brigade enterprises grew vigorously, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. we develop local industry according to the needs of agriculture, and the mechanization of agriculture releases labour power for the expansion of local industry. moreover, the growth of commune and brigade enterprises has great significance for achieving the modernization of industry and agriculture and narrowing the differences between workers and peasants."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sinkiang Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 19, 1976)

big, medium and small factories, mines and mills in large numbers now dot the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china. the region is producing several thousand light and heavy industry products and animal by-products.

this network of factories and mines in china's largest minority nationality autonomous region sharply contrasts with the backward economy that existed before liberation when sinkiang had only handicraft workshops and a dozen small coal pits, salt fields, tanneries and flour mills.

more than 900 big, medium and small industrial enterprises have been set up since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, and over 1,000 varieties of products have been added since 1965.

the rapid growth of modern industry has equipped the agricultural and animal husbandry areas of the region where before liberation spades and wooden ploughs were the main farm implements. now over 57 per cent of the region's farmland is tractor-ploughed, and the acreage irrigated and drained by machine is being constantly extended. grass harvesters,

cream separators and electric shears are now used in the pastoral areas. every county has its own farm machinery plant, which can both do repairs and make agricultural machinery and implements. the region mass-produces tractors, harvesters and diesel engines.

the far northwest china region, which used to depend on other parts of the country for industrial goods, has in recent years achieved self-sufficiency in dozens of major industrial items, including petroleum products, coal, cotton cloth, knitting wool and table salt. it provides other inland areas with a number of these goods.

the state has helped sinkiang with large allocations of funds, materials and manpower to develop production in line with the policy of equality among nationalities. from 1955, the year the region was founded, to 1974 state subsidy accounted for 53 per cent of the region's total revenue. in 1974 the amount of state investment for the region's capital construction was more than five times the 1955 figure. many other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions offered to make equipment and trained technicians for sinkiang and sent people there to help develop its industry.

factories and plants of dozens of cities throughout the country made equipment for sinkiang's karamai oilfield in its early opening stage. now oil output is triple what it was before the cultural revolution.

the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work of the people of various nationalities in sinkiang was a big factor in the rapid growth of the region's industry. apart from the modern enterprises of considerable size in urumchi, karamai, shihhotzu, kashgar and ining, most of the counties and cities have their own small cement works, hydro-electric power stations, coal pits and machinery plants. the majority of the above-mentioned 900 factories and plants are scattered in cities and towns of the agricultural and pastoral areas. in kezlesu khalkhas, payingholen mongolian and tahcheng prefectures, which had little industry before liberation, there are now a considerable number of locally-run factories and plants.

with the development of industry, the contingent of workers of minority nationalities has been growing. the total number of workers last year was 48 per cent greater than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a good number of outstanding workers have been promoted to leading posts at all levels and many have been sent to study at universities and colleges in urumchi, shanghai and peking.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Tientsin Produces More National-style Musical Instruments

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 20, 1976)

more than 300,000 national-style musical instruments were produced in tientsin, north china, in 1975. this is six times the figure of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

the instruments are of 150 varieties, including the erh hu and the cheng, two of china's traditional string instruments which have been or are being delivered to cities and villages in north, northwest and northeast china.

as the revolution in art and literature deepens and the model revolutionary theatrical works which have been produced since the cultural revolution become more and more popular, there is a growing demand for national-style musical instruments. the makers of musical instruments in tientsin organized groups to visit rural areas and interview professional musicians to find out what was most needed.

technical innovations have been introduced to mechanize or semi-mechanize working processes in the making of the instruments. a factory devised a string-making machine which has reduced the number of working processes from 17 to five and doubled daily output.

acting on popular request, the workers have made improvements to the instruments to widen their range of sound and improve their tonal quality. the improved national-style musical instruments made in tientsin have drawn favourable comment from both professional and amateur musicians in all parts of the country.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Commemorative Stamps Mark Successful Fourth Five-year Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications issued a set of 16 colour stamps today to celebrate the fulfilment of china's fourth five-year plan.

the stamp designs cover industry, agriculture, transport and communications, scientific research, education, and medical and health work. among the designs are pictures showing combine harvesters gathering in a rich, golden crop of wheat; a magnificent aqueduct-bridge spanning a river; lorries carrying chemical fertilizer from a small rural plant to aid farming; a steel plant working full blast; and colourful floral prints with spindle-frame tenders operating from small electric go-carts in the background.

these pictures describe how the chinese people, led by the party central committee headed by our great leader chairman mao and propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, have taken class struggle as the key link, adhered to the party's basic line, conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, earnestly carried out the policies of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands" and "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war", deepened the mass movements of "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai", and scored splendid successes on all fronts of the national economy by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

these stamps have a face value of eight fen (cents) each.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Vice Chairman Bull of Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Visits Kweilin

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 19, 1976)

comrade albert edward bull, vice-chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist) and his wife, and mrs. hill, wife of chairman e.f. hill of the party left kweilin today by special plane after a tour of kweilin city in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

comrade bull and his party arrived in kweilin from peking by special plane on february 17 in the company of keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee. upon their arrival in and departure from kweilin, they were given a welcome and send-off at the airport by ou chen and tsui chin-tsai, deputy secretary and standing committee member of the c.p.c. kweilin city committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

on the evening of february 17, comrade ou chen gave a banquet to warmly welcome comrade bull and other australian comrades.

while in kweilin, the australian comrades toured the "reed flute" cave, the "seven-star" cave and the scenery of yangshuo and viewed the beautiful lichiang river.

CHINA AND CANADA

Leader of Canadian Delegation Leaves
Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

c.t. charland, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce of canada and leader of the canadian delegation, and five members of the delegation, left here for home by air today after attending the third session of the sino-canadian joint trade committee.

they were seen off at the airport by sun so-chang and tsao ying-fang, deputy department directors of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

c. john small, canadian ambassador to china, was present.

the other members of the delegation are to tour northeast china before going home.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Trade Delegation Arrives
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1976)

a malian government trade delegation led by oumar coulibaly, technical counsellor to the ministry of finance and commerce of mali, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by hsueh na, deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

malian ambassador to china sinaly thera was present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Ambassador of New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with richard brian atkins, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of new zealand to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived here on february 17.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Friendship Group Continues Tour of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Feb. 20, 1976)

the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army, led by p.l.a. sinkiang units' deputy commander cheng san-sheng left islambad today for peshawar and other cities to continue its friendly tour.

during the group's stay in islamabad, chief of pakistan army staff general tikka khan gave a dinner for the group on february 17. chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present. general tikka khan and cheng san-sheng proposed toasts for further development of the friendship and cooperation between the armies and peoples of the two countries.

on february 18 cheng san-sheng and his group called on admiral mohammad shariff, chief of the pakistan navy. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the group also visited the pakistan national defence college and some factories.

on the evening of february 18 chinese ambassador lu wei-chao gave a dinner for the visit of the group. present on the occasion were general tikka khan, admiral mohammad shariff, air chief marshal zulfiqar ali khan and other high-ranking officers and officials of pakistan.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Exposes Soviet Revisionism

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

the "people's daily" carried a commentary today exposing the hegemonic behaviour of the soviet revisionists. entitled "a thief's guilty conscience", the commentary reads as follows:

not long ago, a new book "the russians are coming" was published in egypt. the egyptian people warmly welcome its publication and the book became a best seller. the publication, however, has irritated and struck fear into the soviet revisionist ruling clique. the soviet embassy in cairo lodged a protest and unreasonably demanded that the egyptian government ban it. the soviet revisionists' intervention in egyptian internal affairs was naturally rejected.

it is still fresh in the people's minds that the staging in cairo last year of the drama "long live the delegation" which mocks the soviet revisionists stirred up a storm. now, why are the soviet revisionists so angry at the publication of this book?

it is reported that the soviet authorities hold that this book discredits the role russians are playing in the middle east. they even threatened that it will cause further deterioration in the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

what kind of a role after all are the soviet social-imperialists playing in egypt and in the middle east? brezhnev and company have boasted time and again that what the soviet union has done towards egypt is for the purpose of "helping" it "without any self interest". therefore, the soviet-egyptian relations, they say, "constitute a vivid example of genuine equality, full mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity." how nice these words sound to the ear excl.

"sham is sham, and the mask must be stripped off." the egyptian people have suffered much in their many years of dealings with the soviet social-imperialists. they know quite well the ill intentions behind rhetoric. many egyptian people have pointed out that the soviet social-imperialists have become "the main obstacle to all our national aspirations", that their "favorite pursuit is to create conflicts among the arab regimes" and that "the soviet union has undermined all meanings of friendship and lost all its friends' feelings." they are described as people "who know nothing of

shame and who will swallow up your whole arm if you give them one of your fingers." "the russians are coming with their eyes wide open, pockets bulging and arms stretching out...." this is the image of russians coming to egypt. with hosts of facts this book exposes the lies of the soviet revisionists and their despicable tricks and hegemonic nature of selling dear their munitions and practising control and plunder under cover of "aid". this of course brings to light the essence of the "role" played by the soviet revisionists in the middle east: namely to control egypt and use it as a springboard in their contention with the other superpower for hegemony in the middle east.

who have exacerbated the relations between the soviet union and egypt after all? facts in the past few years show that it is none other than the soviet revisionist authorities. it is really ridiculous as well as stupid for them to try to shift the responsibilities on to others by making false charges. we should like to ask: can their suspension of weapons due to ship to egypt and tearing up of bilateral agreements be considered as strengthening relations with egypt? how can it be said that their interference in the internal affairs of egypt and exertion of pressure for egypt's payment of debts are aimed at improving the relations between the two countries? the soviet revisionists have done so many evil things in egypt but they are trying to pin labels on the egyptian people and forbid them to speak the truth. this is an out-and-out hegemonic and big-power chauvinistic act which has further deteriorated the relations between the two countries.

the ugly performance of the soviet revisionists only goes to lay bare their guilty conscience. the pursuance of hegemonism will come to no good end. "no dictation to the egyptians" excl. this is the solemn reply of the egyptian people to soviet social-imperialism.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
International Gendarme Under Guise
of "Internationalism"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

_____ the new tsars have further revealed their sinister features as international gendarme by their unscrupulous armed intervention and colonial expansion in angola under the signboard of "internationalism".

proletarian internationalism no longer exists in the soviet union under the rule of the new tsars. the "internationalism" now advertised by moscow is but a camouflage for pushing ahead with its social-imperialist policy and acting as international gendarme; it is an unparalleled insult and outrage against proletarian internationalism.

however, hawkers with sham goods in their basket cry out the loudest. almost in all its articles and commentaries on the angolan situation, moscow never forgets to devote a few lines to its "internationalism" for fear of being "misunderstood" by others. as a matter of fact, the new tsars may well rest assured that "misunderstanding" is out of the question. the people of the world have long seen clearly their true features as international gendarme through their armed invasion of czechoslovakia, and have had the pleasure of seeing their international gendarme theory in action.

here we would like to introduce a few propositions expounded by the new tsars when advocating their international gendarme theory several years ago as a reminder of their type of "internationalism".

after the soviet troops overwhelmed prague, capital of czechoslovakia, overnight in august, 1968, the moscow press loosened its tongue on the "senseless talk" that "sovereignty is a sublime and absolutely valuable asset". it warned, "any attempt to place one's national interests above everything else and practise a policy of closed-door-ism and seclusion from the outside world will inevitably bring irretrievable harm to one's sovereignty".

these strange tales are enough to reveal the true import of the new tsars' "internationalism". in their eyes, the sovereignty of any state is not at all valuable (with the exception of the soviet sovereignty, of course) and the interests of any nation are not at all important (with the exception of russia's national interests, of course); and the sovereignty of all other states and the interests of all other

nations must be subordinated to the "internationalism" of the new tsars. since "closed-door-ism and seclusion from the outside world" will "impair sovereignty", the new tsars naturally have the duty to safeguard the sovereignty of other states under the signboard of "internationalism". in the case of angola, for example, the solution of internal differences among the three angolan liberation organizations through peaceful consultation without any foreign intervention would precisely mean angola's "seclusion from the outside world" which would bring "irretrievable harm to the sovereignty (of angola)". hence the necessity of the soviet drive into angola to do away with angola's "seclusion" and prevent its "sovereignty" from being "harmed". here one can see that the new tsars' intervention in angola is a fresh practice of their "international gendarme" theory following the invasion of czechoslovakia.

it is their logic that the sovereignty and national interests of other countries are limited and must be subordinated to the new tsars' "internationalism". as for the sovereignty and interests of the soviet union, it is another story. brezhnev openly clamoured in june, 1970 that the soviet union is a mighty power, and that "this places special responsibility on our foreign policy. and we do not shirk this responsibility." gromyko said more outspokenly: "the soviet people does not plead with anybody to have its say in the solution of any question involving the maintenance of international peace, concerning the freedom and independence of the peoples and our country's extensive interests. this is our right due to the soviet union's position as a great power."

how arrogant are the new tsars excl. it is simply because the soviet union is a "great power" that it must be endowed with the "right" to place "the freedom and independence of the peoples" under its control. this is an out-and-out logic of international gendarme.

the soviet journal "new times" declared to the world in its no. 16, 1971, issue: "not a single international issue of any importance can be resolved without the soviet union." good heavens excl. without the new tsars playing the role of international gendarme, the earth will cease revolving excl. proceeding from this stand, the soviet revisionists have wielded their baton at international conferences which simply have nothing to do with the soviet union. in august, 1973, for example, brezhnev addressed a letter of intimidation to algeria, the host country of the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries. in july, 1975, the soviet government made public a "special document" on the 12th oau summit conference then held in kampala. now in angola, the new tsars have gone to the length of resorting to armed intervention by dispatching military personnel and mercenaries.

they discharge the "duty" of international gendarme politically and militarily on the "international issue of any importance".

all this was actually foretold by the soviet paper "red star" on april 19, 1973 when it wrote, "big strides in the military buildup have brought about a change in the external functions of our armed forces". "(soviet) patriotism ... is going beyond the state boundaries", which calls for "active drives", the paper said. in other words, as a result of their frantic arms expansion and war preparations, the soviet armed forces have to perform their "external functions" abroad and conduct "patriotic drives" "beyond the state boundaries". they reached angola at one go.

but no international gendarme can check the historical current that countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution. when exposing the crime of expansion and aggression committed by the old tsars, lenin pointed out, "half a century ago russia's reputation as an international gendarme was firmly established." the new tsars now undertake the job of the old tsars by playing the role of international gendarme in our times. historically, no international gendarme ever escaped punishment by history. the new tsars, as international gendarme flaunting the banner of "internationalism", will be no exception.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Anniversary of Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

job malecela lusinde, tanzanian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 11th anniversary of the signing of the sino-tanzanian friendship treaty.

among the guests at the reception were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; su chieh, vice-minister of railways; peng teh-ching, vice-minister of communications; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

s. a. maonde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, was also present.

speaking at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of friendship, ambassador lusinde and ho ying toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tanzania and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Scientific and Technical Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1976)

a chinese scientific and technical association delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to thailand at the invitation of the scientific society of thailand.

the delegation is led by wang shun-tung, member of the secretariat of the association, with chen shu-huai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangtung provincial botanical institute, as deputy leader.

it was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the association and vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND TOGO

Feature: China-Togo Friendship Bears Fruit
-- Cooperation between Togolese, Chinese medical personnel in removing big tumour

(NCNA-English Lome, Feb. 18, 1976)

togolese and chinese doctors have successfully removed a 40-kilogramme tumour under acupuncture anaesthesia from a togolese woman at a clinic affiliated to the lome general hospital at the end of last year.

this was the third successful tumour operation performed by the doctors. the operation has become a topic of conversation in togo. people praised the togolese and chinese medical personnel for their close cooperation, symbolic of the friendship between the two peoples.

fiftynine-year-old sowa, a working woman, lives in palime village, 172 kilometres from lome. swelling in her abdomen was first noticed at the beginning of 1970. she went everywhere for treatment with no result, and her condition became serious. in the latter part of last year, her weight increased to 90 kilogrammes. she was bed-ridden and threatened with death. one day, her brother told her, "you are saved. the chinese and togolese doctors in the clinic have cured two women suffering from the same illness as you have." sowa was sent to the clinic last november 28.

after an immediate, comprehensive examination, the togolese and chinese doctors reached the diagnosis of ovarian tumour and decided on surgical removal under acupuncture anaesthesia. intense preparations then followed. as there is no blood bank in the clinic, its director komlagam eden placktor personally went to other sources for help and obtained the necessary plasma.

sowa was very nervous at hearing the decision on using acupuncture anaesthesia. the togolese and chinese medical personnel patiently explained to her about acupuncture anaesthesia and carried out needling on her several times. two togolese women who had undergone the same kind of operation told her their own experience to help relieve her worry. thus, last december 9 she entered the operating room with full confidence. director komlagam eden placktor, some clinic medical personnel and other medical workers were present on the occasion. crowds of people waited outside in earnest expectation.

the operation started at 08:30 and the togolese and chinese medical personnel went into intense work.

the anaesthetist inserted needles at several points on the patient's lower abdomen, constantly adjusting the anaesthetic apparatus. the doctor operating the electro-cardiograph carefully watched the patient's blood pressure, pulse and breathing. another paid attention to the rate of the intravenous infusion. some asked how she felt and gave her orange juice. a nurse with pads of white gauze wiped the sweat off the brow and face of the intensely working doctors. the whole operating theatre was a moving scene of united effort to save a togolese sister's life.

difficulties arose during the operation were overcome one by one through close togolese-chinese cooperation and hard work.

after opening the abdomen, the extensive adhesion of the tumour with the abdominal cavity constituted a great obstacle. operating time had to be shortened because the patient was weak. in face of all the tough problems, the togolese and chinese medical personnel kept their heads cool. the principal surgeon and his assistant dissected the adhesion from two sides in order to win time. after one and a half hours' intensive effort, they finally succeeded in removing a 40-kg tumour about 1.5 feet in diametre. the whole operation lasted nearly four hours.

just as the operation neared completion, the patient's blood pressure suddenly dropped. the heartbeat was irregular and then she went into shock. the medical personnel of the two countries immediately plunged themselves into a fight to save sowa's life. finally, sowa regained consciousness and her blood pressure and pulse returned to normal. gratification made the medical personnel almost forget their fatigue.

the news of the successful operation instantly spread all over lome and was reported by the radio, television and newspapers. for a week, a steady flow of people went to the clinic to see the big tumour and extend warm greetings to the medical personnel of the two countries. following are some of their remarks: "acupuncture is indeed effective and a small needle can cure fatal illness"; "the chinese people are true friends of the togolese people and the hearts of the two peoples are closely linked" and "the removal of this 40-kg tumour is the splendid fruit of the hard work of the togolese and chinese medical personnel."

under the meticulous care of the medical personnel of the two countries, the wound soon healed up and sowa recuperated quickly. on the fourth day after the operation she was on her feet and on the 20th,

moved about freely. with tears in her eyes, she warmly acclaimed the friendship between the togolese and chinese peoples and sincerely invited the chinese friends to be guests at her home. the chinese medical personnel were deeply moved and pledged to make greater efforts in further strengthening the close cooperation with their togolese colleagues and the friendship between china and togo.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Navy Seizes US Fishing Vessel in Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Feb. 18, 1976)

the mexican navy yesterday captured a u.s. fishing vessel which intruded into the territorial waters of mexico.

the u.s. fishing vessel "revelation" was seized by a mexican patrol boat when fishing illicitly 8 miles off the mexican coast. this is yet another action taken by mexico to defend its sovereignty over territorial waters.

"revelation" was brought to tampico port and turned to the local authorities for investigation, according to the navy's announcement.

Last december the mexican navy seized four u.s. vessels intruding into the mexican territorial waters to catch shrimps.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

It Is Necessary To Continue Criticizing Confucius

by

Li Ch'eng (李成)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1976)

At present a struggle to counter the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is developing in depth on the educational, scientific and technical fronts. This struggle is a great hand-to-hand combat between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution bearing on the future and destiny of our Party and country.

When all kinds of revisionist absurdities in educational, scientific and technical circles as well as in society are linked together for analysis it is not difficult for us to see that what the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts push is a revisionist line which runs counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The gist of this revisionist line is to change the principle of taking class struggle as the key link, to change the Party's basic line, to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolutionary new things emerging therefrom, to promote restoration and regression and to launch counter-attacks in revenge. In a word, they again want to "subdue oneself and return to propriety," practice revisionism and restore capitalism.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius constitute an important ideological source of revisionism. They are doctrines of restoration, from which reactionaries for all times and for all countries, including imperialism and social-imperialism which vainly attempt to ruin China, look for ideological weapons to poison the people and undermine the revolution. All the chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines within the Party,

ranging from Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, who were opposed to proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, all sought help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In China, the history of class struggle since the decline of the first class society of the slave society showed again and again that all those who practiced restoration, regression, capitulation, national betrayal and revisionism invariably publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and were worshippers of Confucius. Today, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts who practice restoration, regression and counter-attack in revenge likewise must follow the example of Confucius, acquire experience from the Confucian school, and study the doctrines of Confucius and Menicus.

Confucius pointed out when the slave system was crumbling: "Revive states that are extinct, restore families whose line of succession has been broken, and call to office those who have fallen into obscurity." He wanted to revive the extinct states based on the slave system, restore the lost state power of the slave-owners and aristocrats and let those slave-owners and aristocrats who had fallen once again come forward to take the reins.

Today, those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are carrying out precisely this reactionary cause of "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity." No sooner they came to power, they started to negate and revise the principle of taking class struggle as the key link and to change the Party's basic line in an effort to reverse the verdicts on the great proletarian cultural revolution already affirmed by the 9th and 10th National Party Congresses. On the question of making appointments, they recruit people indiscriminately without paying attention to the five requirements for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution laid down by Chairman Mao and the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young and without inquiring into the political and historical background of the person to be appointed and his attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution. What they vainly attempt to revive and restore are precisely the revisionist political and organizational lines successively pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that had gone bankrupt one after the other. They were actually the old capitalist-roaders who had been criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution but refused to show repentance.

Confucius was panic-stricken when the situation of "propriety lost and music ruined" emerged in the age of the great social transformation from the slave system to the feudal system. We even lamented over the wine glasses whose shape did not resemble those used by his ancestors, and said: "Wine glasses do not look like wine glasses." Today, those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also invariably regard the series of socialist new things emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution as unpleasant to the eyes and unsatisfactory. They always think that the schools and scientific research units of today do not look like what they are. Like Confucius who at no time forgot to "subdue oneself and return to propriety," they vainly attempt, day and night, to restore the old things of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

The saying, "he who excels in learning should become an official" summarizes in full Confucius' thinking on education for serving the declining slave-owning class. For thousands of years, Confucius' followers all regarded this saying as an immutable dogma. The theory of "studying in order to become an official" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao was a reprint of this saying of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In order to negate the fruits of the revolution in education, reverse the verdicts passed on the revisionist line in education and train personnel for restoring capitalism, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles have again picked up this trash of the Confucian shop--"he who excels in learning should become an official." They say: "If we only train workers and peasants, schools can be abolished," "If we do not train cadres and technicians, what is the purpose of running universities?" And so on and so forth. In the final analysis, they take the university as a brickbat for seeking high positions and salaries and as a ladder leading to the chamber of spiritual aristocrats. They want to lure the young people into following them to the blind alley of restoration and regression. In a word, they want to turn the universities from a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat into "institutions of higher learning" of feudal dynasties and "institutions of higher learning used by the bourgeoisie in training vassals.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles are opposed to the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front, to Party leadership over scientific and technical work, to the launching of mass movements on a large scale, to the integration of professional scientists and technicians with the workers and peasants, and to open-door scientific research. They purposely distort the Party's policies and sow discord in relations between the Party and intellectuals, stating that "the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the field of science and technology is tantamount to turning the intellectuals into objects of the dictatorship." They hold that there is no need for bourgeois intellectuals to remold their world outlook, and say that "too much political and ideological work would hamper and undermine scientific research." They advocate the system that scientific research units should be led by "experts" and "authorities" in specific fields--a system which has long been criticized by the revolutionary masses. They also openly quote what Confucius said: "Without the right titles, words will not be proper. So it is first necessary to have the right titles." In their eyes, the worker-peasant-soldier masses are uneducated persons with "too low a cultural standard" and are not qualified to work on scientific research. They vainly attempt to bar the broad masses from scientific research. They are even more intolerant toward participation by representatives of the working class in leadership work in scientific research units. Are there actually any differences between what they have said and done and such fallacies as, "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed" and "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" preached by Confucius and Mencius?

Proceeding from the needs of protecting the vital interests of the reactionary classes on the decline, Confucius and his followers opposed the class struggle waged by the newly emerging classes against the declining classes

and opposed the social reforms for replacing the reactionary forces with the newly emerging forces. They also went to great lengths to advocate the doctrine of the Mean--"being without inclination to either side is called the correct course; admitting of no change is called the fixed principle."

Those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts stubbornly oppose the principle that the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and oppose the use of socialist new things to replace the decadent bourgeois things. Therefore, they also use eclectic sophistry to peddle such shop-worn merchandise as "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive forces." Like Lin Piao, they also brandish the big stick that "the doctrine of the Mean is rational," and "blatantly oppose" so-called "ultra-Left." Actually they aim the spearhead at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary mass movement. Like Confucius, they seek nothing more than to use the veil of "the doctrine of the Mean" to conceal the heinous countenance of retaliation against the revolutionary masses.

Lenin once pointed out: "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail its corpse into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates the corpse in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 407) Although Confucius, who devoted himself to restoring the slave system, had long been swept into the garbage pile of history, the reactionary ideas of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as a whole have not vanished, and even today they still corrupt and poison the soul of the people everywhere and are being used by those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts to practice restoration and regression. To thoroughly and penetratingly criticize the ideological origin of the revisionist line pushed by those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must continue to criticize Confucius.

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IDEALS OF WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Song of Ideals

- written collectively by the worker-peasant-soldier students of the writing group of class 72 in the Department of Chinese at Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 25, 1976)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The "Song of Ideals" is a political lyric collectively created in 1974 by some of the worker-peasant-soldier students in the Department of Chinese at Peking University. It reflects the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of educated youth steeled to maturity in the course of going to the mountains and countryside and in the revolution in education. In the great debate on the educational front at present, the comrades of Tsinghua University and Peking University once again recite and read this poem which is full of vigor and vitality and brimming over with excitement. This shows that it meets the requirements of the struggle to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and revolution in education. Our newspaper carries this poem so as to enable more comrades to read it and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse the verdict in educational circles and repudiate those strange talks and absurd arguments attacking the "poor standard" of worker-peasant-soldier students.

*

The red sun,
The white snow,
The blue sky....
Riding the east wind
Flocks of wild geese fly here to herald spring.
Setting out from Peking where the sun rises,
They fly to the mountain of pagoda
And land on both banks of River Yen.

We welcome you!
New comrades-in-arms to the shock troops,
We welcome you!
New members to our commune.
Drink a bowl of
Steaming hot rice wine!
--the feelings of the people at Yenan
Are brewed inside;
Eat a handful of
Big red dates!

--the dates of Shensi
Are as sweet as honey!
Handkerchiefs made of white sheepskin,
Red armbands,
--on the highland,
There is again an expanse of red....

Comrades-in-arms who have just arrived,
You ask me:
"What are
the ideals of revolutionary youth?
How to understand
And practice them?"
--This really is
A very solemn test paper!

....Sonas are sounded and waist-drums are beaten,
A song soars to the clouds to tour the skies
And moves in my heart
the water of the rolling River Yen--
Let me tell you--
How the revolutionary ideals
Lead me
In treading upon the thoroughfare before my eyes,
And encourage and urge me
To stride over into the sparkling tomorrow....

I

When I, for the first time,
Open my eyes,
In the mother country,
It is daybreak with the sky full of rosy clouds.
As soon as my feet touch the ground,
I step upon
The red deck,
And my face is struck
By sprays from the crests of turbulent waves
In the onward voyage.
My aunt talks about
The hopes of contract workers;
Uncle produces
A red tassel of the children's corps.
"Grow up quickly!
Waiting for you
Is another great revolution."
Someone has also brought
A pigeon,
Saying that it symbolizes
Everlasting peace.
"You are so lucky,
For you will no longer see
Glints from swords and knives of class struggle...."

--How many rolls of pictures
Are unfolded before our eyes.
Which one
Shows the best perspective?
The ideal sail
Is thus hoisted,
With winds from eight sides
Setting it in motion....
The furnace fire of the Great Leap Forward
Burns down the pipedream of Rightists.
I have brought to the furnace
Scraps of iron and small nails
Uncles write essays of criticism
And throw themselves into the Lushan battle;
I help to prepare ink
Black and thick....
Although I am too late
For the war years,
Beside me, there is still
A violent storm!
Gazing at
The bloodstains on the straw sandals of the Red Army soldiers,
Stroking
The holes made by bullets in the octagonal caps,
I come to understand:
The road of a pioneering undertaking
Is paved with the life and blood
Of revolutionary forerunners.
Between the lines from
"Lei Feng's Diary,"
From the broadcasts on the "Nine Comments"
Over the radio,
I know that
In order to consolidate political power,
A more splendid Long March
Is on the way!
The martyrs' eyes
Seem to ask aloud:
"How are our ideals
To be realized?
Who is to carry on
The unaccomplished cause?"

Seven or eight years have again passed,
Seven or eight years have again passed!
The great proletarian cultural revolution,
Is a thunderpeal that shakes the world!
The ninth great struggle,
The tenth great struggle!
I, now as tall as my father and elder brother,
Am enlisted in
The great revolutionary army--

Do you remember
"Bombard the Headquarters,"
The manifesto accompanied by thunder and lightning?
Do you remember
The sweeping pens of Chairman Mao's Red Guards
That destroy decadent things?
Proposals for sweeping away the four old things
Are in one night
Posted all over the city,
Let the footsteps for establishing major linkups
Spread the embers of Peking everywhere
South of the mountains and north of the sea.
Oh, the unforgettable "August 18,"
With the bright red armbands
Dyed with
The radiance of the red sun.
"We support you!"
--The great voice
Stirs up a thousand layers of waves!
Support us,
For "to rebel against the reactionaries is justified";
Support us,
For "liberating the whole mankind,"
We fight all our lives.
Chairman Mao waves his hand,
I forge ahead!
In the wind and rain,
How many petrels dash across the sky.
The adverse whirling currents
Cannot hinder the great river from rolling eastward;
Amidst the mournful cries of the apes,
The revolutionary vessel has passed ten thousand mountains....

The fierce storm
Is sweeping away
The dark clouds of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."
Indignant denunciations
Have passed
Death Sentence
On the revisionist line in education!
How about "failure to attain fame
Leads to death out of despondency,"
And "Fly, future scientists,
Young eagles...."
The descendent of a farm tenant
Disowns his own parents;
A miner's son
Refuses to mine coal or go down the pit.
This is
Peaceful evolution
--which changes people unobtrusively.

This is
Class contention
--A life-and-death struggle.

In the storm of January,
I come to the Port of Shanghai,
A shipbuilder
Tells me:
How he, full of tears,
Removes the anchor and sends off
The first 10,000-ton vessel in our country.
On the Long March,
I come to the Hung-ch'i Ditch,
The poor and lower-middle peasants
Show me that
In order to rearrange the rivers and mountains of Lin county,
How a meter-long steel rod
Is ground until three inches are left....
Ah, the great pen that depicts ideals
Is all the time imbued with
Deep class feelings;
Integration with workers and peasants alone
Is the sole path
Leading to
Revolutionary ideals!....

"Educated youth go to the countryside...."
Chairman Mao
Sounds the march order!
All rivers flow to the sea,
Ten thousand horses gallop,
Under the pledge,
There is a long list of
Signatures.
At the reception center
Students and youth
Await orders to set out!
Ah, the invincible young buds
In the red-hot years,
Are born!
The night before
Our departure from Peking,
My comrades-in-arms and I
Come to outside Chungnanhai,
To look at
The lights all through the night,
And listen attentively to
The sound of waves pounding against the shore.
With my pen, I write a line of pledge:
"Go to the mountains and the countryside
To thoroughly make revolution!"

Each word
    Takes up eight sheets of paper,
And from evening,
    I write until dawn,
So that our respected and beloved
Chairman Mao,
    When pushing open the windows of his office,
Can, in the morning sunlight,
    See our resolution
        And show smiles of satisfaction....

II

Rows of caves,
    Tiers of terraced fields,
Highlands of a thousand li,
    Long rivers of ten thousand li.
Holding
    Chairman Mao's letter to the Red Guards,
From Peking we
    Come to Yenan.
Here is our
    Soil for the seed of ideals to strike root.
Here lie our
    Barracks for fighting against heaven and earth.

The morning bell for starting work
    Rings
        The first note
            In the song of ideals.
The wild fire burning on the wasteland
    Reflects red
        The first line
            Of the poem of ideals.
The hoes
    Wear through and blisters on the palms;
The thorns
    Tear holes in the students' fading blue garments.
On the hoed land,
    An elderly woman teaches me to tell seedlings from weeds.
On the threshing ground,
    And elderly man teaches me to tell the wind direction.
On the road forward,
Which step
    Is not accompanied by struggle?
Which journey
    Is without class kinsmen by my side?

On a windy and snowy night,
    The hoe with bent blade
        Suddenly disappears.

Following the footprints, I come to the back of the village,
Ah, a cave is red with stove fire.
Steel has been added to the hoe,
And there sits in front of the bellows
A "veteran of the 8th Route Army" with gray hair and a ruddy face.

Oh, you old model
Of large-scale production at Nanniwan,
And hero
Fighting a war of defense at Sangkumryuang!
You give all your demobilization money to the troops
And resolutely resist
Withdrawal from the commune to work on your own.
The sledge hammer in his hand
Has Forged so many
Steel picks for harnessing barren mountains and treacherous rivers.

Ah--the clangorous hammer
Adds to the song of ideals
The rhythm of continuing the revolution.
The blazing fire
Smelts and tempers every note
In the song of ideals.

When the hydraulic power station
Is just completed.
I find a martyr's mother
--an old member of the "Women's Federation":
"With electric lights installed in your cave,
How convenient it would then be for you to sew."
Smilingly, the old mother shakes her head:
"Let's first build a broadcast station
And extend electric wires
To all mountains and rivers,
So that everyone can hear
The sound of Peking.
Let Chairman Mao's thought
Brighten the hearts
Of ten thousand families and households."
There are no superficial ornate terms
Nor gorgeous words,
Class kinsmen,
Help me adjust
The ideal navigation route.

Leafing through the records of the team committee,
I write there
"Never forget class struggle."
To shatter the big character "benevolence" in the Confucian temple,
We run
Exhibitions to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

On starry nights,
    Carrying lanterns, we tour and inspect the dams of the reservoir,
    To make weather forecasts
        And distinguish friends from foes,
    We drill a sharp pair of class eyes.
On the crossorads,
    We stop the carts that forsake farming to take up commerce.
    We resist adverse currents,
        Distinguish the line,
    And cast a heart of iron.

Wearing the first pair of Shensi shoes,
I, together with other kinsmen,
    Set our hands to plows
    And climb big mountains,
To carry out deep-plowing,
    We raise
        The hoe of the 359th Brigade;
To clear and check up accounts,
    We move
        Counters of an abacus for land reform.
Dipping the sickle into the sweat of bumper harvest,
    I grind it
        Till it sparkles,
To greet another golden autumn
    Of learning from Tachai in agriculture.
Braving the fluttering snow that covers the sky,
    We fire a salvo for cleaving mountains and filling ditches,
And start
    To cross the Yangtze for the battle to storm fortified points!

Happiness is condensed with
    The hardships of pioneering undertakings.
Victories foretell
    Even more severe tests.
Under this mountain of pagoda,
    And by the side of River Yen
I begin to understand:
    There has never been any
        Poem of individual ideals;
The ideals of us revolutionary youth
    Must be composed by the entire proletariat
        To summon millions of people!
Our splendid
    Realities and ideals
Are closely linked together
    By the red line of revolutionary struggle.
In fighting against heaven,
    Fighting against earth,
        Fighting against people,
            There is boundless happiness!

Along the orientation of integration with workers and peasants,
We charge forward to take enemy positions,
And are invincible!

Who says that our life
Is "dull"?
Our cause
Is boundlessly glorious!
Who says that "the countryside is backward
And difficult to change?"
Nothing is hard in this world
If you dare to scale the heights!
The countryside
Needs me.
I
Need the countryside even more.
The hopes of the poor and lower-middle peasants
Are my aspirations.
To realize the ideals of the proletariat,
On this glorious plateau of north Shensi, I am willing to
Greet ten, or scores of
Militant springs!
Dear comrades-in-arms!
New companions!
At this time,
And only at this time,
I begin to fill out
This solemn test paper
"What are the ideals of revolutionary youth"!

III

However, the fairway of ideals
Is not that calm or smooth.
The fertile mountain areas
Also are not all grown with walnut and cherry apple trees.
Swindlers will feign to sing
The tune of "sympathy."
Landlords and rich peasants will bring forth
Rice soup of "concern."
Boats that dare not set sail
Will run aground in mud and sand;
Swallows and sparrows that seek shelter under the eaves,
Take care that your wings are not blackened by soot.
Some people hide in dark corners
To shoot off poisoned arrows of "reform through labor in disguise,"
Some people stand on the evil path
To peddle the arsenic poison that "those who labor with their minds govern others."
What about "life," "youth,"
"Future prospects," "ideals"?

Repulsive individualism
Always borrows such tempting words
To embellish itself.
The cold wind from Siberia
Also blows here
The clamors of the new Tsar.
On the question of "ideals,"
Revisionists
Also make a fuss:
"The Chinese youth have no ideals,"
--What a mask of benevolence
That hides their malice.

It is precisely you who have betrayed
The road of October revolution,
It is precisely you who have sold out
Bolshevik party!
What actually is the trash
Of your "ideals"?
It is no more than a befuddled life
Of indulgence in vodka
And corrupt debauchery in
Jazz music.
Your notorious "goulash"
Has "brought up" a toppled generation.
Before the proletarian fighters,
How much light can you give?
How can
The ladder of your exploiting class reach
The window of our heart?
How can
Your imperialist yardstick
Measure our aspirations and mental outlook?
Although our combat post
Is in a small farmstead,
The rivers and mountains of the mother country
Are all in our vision!
The cobwebs of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius
Cannot hide the radiance of
The "Communist Manifesto."
Our broad minds
Are open to the storms over the five continents.
Our rumbling footsteps
Integrated with the workers and peasants'
Have shattered
The pipedream of
Your sparrows in the bushes.

....The hoofs of horses break up the glaciers,
And jackals and wolves are attacked with shafts.
"As precious youth belongs to the people
We vow to dedicate our youth to the people."

--That is our Chang Yung,
Who disregards his own safety
To save the flock of sheep!
Our spirit subdues the waves of River Shuang
And our heroic songs rock the northern frontier.
"We must go all out in work when we are alive
And devote our whole life to Chairman Mao!"
--That is our Chin Hsün-hua
Who changes into a mighty eagle
Soaring to the clouds!
"Follow us!"
--Heroes are calling;
"We are coming!"
--The echoes vibrate
South of the five ridges, north of the Great Wall,
On the islands, along the border.
Millions of Chin Hsün-hua and Chang Yung
Are fighting.
Millions of Chin Hsün-hua and Chang Yung
Are growing to maturity!
Ah--
In the vast world, much can be done.
A few swindlers
Cannot wipe away this ironclad fact!
It is written on the good earth,
It is written on the open sky,
It is written into
The "chronicles" of this great era,
It is also written into
The burning hearts of millions of young people.
This is, in history,
A great counter-current;
This is
A world-shaking battle against revisionism!
Let the torch burn ever brighter,
Roll louder the battle drums!
We declare war
Against the old world!
Against imperialism, revisionism and reaction!
We have to break out
From the net of the idea of bourgeois rights.
We have to break down
The solid wall of old traditional concepts.
Look,
Flags and banners are flying among the 800 million people;
Hark,
Wind and thunder are raging over a distance of 90,000 li.
Countries want independence,
People want revolution,
Nations want liberation!
With our broad shoulders,
We carry the heavy burden of revolution;

With our callused hands,
We take over swords and guns from our predecessors.
Oh, our Party!
Please review our troops!
Several millions,
Tens of millions!
Oh, the entire generation of
Chinese youth with ambition and aspirations
Have boundless future prospects.
A thousand precipitous peaks,
Ten thousand hectares of billows,
There are successors
And great hopes!
We have
The Marxist
Great axe for opening up the sky;
We have
The guiding light
of Mao Tsetung thought!
Forward, forward!
"Hopes are pinned on you."
Oh!
Pinned on us!
Forward, forge forward!
Greet the storm,
Greet the fire,
Greet the thunder,
Greet the ferocious waves,
Greet the Communist
Bright red
Sun!

(Originally carried in the collection of poems Songs of Ideals published by the People's Literature Publishing House in 1974. For publication by Jen-min Jih-pao this time, the authors have again made revisions.)

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Peking College Graduates Go to Rural and Frontier Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1976)

a meeting was held by the peking municipal party committee and revolutionary committee recently to give a warm send-off to 466 worker-peasant-soldier college graduates who are going to settle and work in the countryside, on the chinghai-tibet plateau or in other frontier areas.

with high revolutionary aspirations, these students are determined to follow the road indicated by chairman mao of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, take roots in the rural and frontier areas, and work heart and soul for the country's socialist revolution and construction.

these leaving students are 1975 graduates from tsinghua university, peking university, the peking engineering institute, the peking medical college, the peking no. 2 medical college and the peking chemical engineering institute. during their three years of college life they acquired specialized knowledge while taking an active part in the revolution in education.

on the eve of graduation, they plunged into the mass debate on the revolution in education which proceeded under the leadership of the party committees of these universities and colleges and involved all teachers and students. listing the abundant achievements of the educational revolution since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, they refuted the revisionist fallacies in educational circles aimed at negating the revolution in education. they said: we are socialist-minded workers with culture trained in the proletarian revolution in education. we should set the pace in breaking with the old traditional ideas fostered by the educational system of the old society and the old revisionist educational practices before the cultural revolution by the concrete action of going to the countryside, frontier areas or any other places where we are most needed by our motherland.

their revolutionary action won warm response from the graduating students of all other universities and colleges in the capital. many of them applied to work as peasants in the countryside or participate in socialist construction in frontier areas, to integrate with the workers and peasants and help

restrict bourgeois right and narrow the differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between mental and manual labour.

as approved by the higher department concerned, 32 of the graduates will work as peasants in the countryside and 434 others will take part in construction work in tibet, sinkiang, chinghai and other border areas.

feng chien-li of the chemical engineering department of tsinghua university spoke on behalf of the leaving graduates at the send-off meeting. he said: "we worker-peasant-soldier students know only too well that we owe our glorious right to receive college education to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution. what we are concerned with at this moment of graduating from college is not personal fame and gain. what is in our minds is the historic task that falls on the shoulders of our generation, namely opposing and preventing revisionism in the great cause of building socialism in china, carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our revolutionary forerunners, and persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

among the other speakers at the meeting were representatives of revolutionary parents and leading members of the peking municipal party committee and revolutionary committee. they all encouraged the graduates to assiduously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, stick to the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

"Open-Door" Policy Brings New Achievements to Shanghai Institute

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1976)

the shanghai institute of silicate research has completed work on some 50 new materials of which 40 are the first of their kind ever produced in china, with some up to world advanced levels.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the institute workers, cadres and researchers have worked with the people in the factories to seek out the new materials urgently needed by the country and popularized new technology and new processes. the 50 kinds of silicate materials they have produced in the past few years include glass semi-conductor, inorganic carbon-fibre reinforced composite, high silica glass, high temperature oxidation-resistant anti-corrosive coating, silicon carbide ceramics, and photochromic glass.

the researchers of this institute are working at the forefronts of production and, with the workers there, studying works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, doing manual labour and conducting scientific experiments. this "open-door" method, a new thing which emerged in the cultural revolution, has enabled the researchers to raise both their political and professional levels. by taking a direct part in production the researchers have come to realize that the development of national economy and defence places greater demands on scientific research. this has increased their desire to scale new heights in research for the revolution. for over ten years, the institute has been working on artificial quartz which, although already in production in the country, were found wanting in quality and quantity. with the "open-door" policy, the researchers went to the factory where after experiments carried out with the workers' help, they found a new way to improve the quality and raise the quantity by big margins. in a fortnights' time, they had obtained concrete results which formerly would have taken them a year, and in the meantime had also advanced theoretical research.

the institute once undertook an urgent task to produce high quality material. before the cultural revolution, a much simpler research item took them seven years to complete. but now, the researchers, with the help of the workers and technicians in the factories, experimented with their formula on the

spot and succeeded in producing in two years' time the new material needed.

before the cultural revolution, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the institute, which at that time dealt with no pressing problems in production, was no help to the development of national economy. now, the theoretical study and practice are closely linked and scientific research had developed rapidly in its services to national construction.

in 1975 alone, the institute popularized the research findings on 14 subjects. infra-red filter glass, a new material successfully produced by china during the cultural revolution, is now being manufactured. the institute, together with workers of some factories, have produced several kinds of infra-red absorbing paint. the drying process for objects painted with it take half the time and therefore half the amount of electricity to dry.

OPEN-DOOR FIELD TRAINING

Wuhan College Gets Results from "Open-Door" Training

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 22, 1976)

teachers and students of hydraulic engineering, of the wuhan institute of water conservancy and power, have achieved very good results through open-door field training.

while carrying on their usual teaching and research work, they have completed the designing and building over the past few years of dozens of hydraulic engineering and other capital projects to help farming in a score of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. they have in addition run 20 short-term courses and trained more than 1,000 technicians to help with the building of local water conservancy projects.

all this is in sharp contrast to the state of affairs in this department before the great proletarian cultural revolution when the students, fettered by the revisionist line in education, had little access to practical work and therefore failed to master solid knowledge.

open-door training in the field, by enabling the teachers and students to learn from the workers and peasants both ideologically and technically, has wrought tremendous changes in their mental outlook.

noteworthy in this regard is experience of a group of students and teachers specializing in dynamiting. these members of the college have used their knowledge to help the peasants of yingshan county in the central china province of hupeh change river courses and build new farmland. to collect first-hand information on one river-diverting project, they had to scale mountains and cross deep ravines. two gigantic explosions which were done according to their suggestions enabled the peasants to open up a new river channel in time for the high water season of 1974, thus protecting scores of hectares of land from inundation and ensuring a good harvest later that year.

the teacher members of this group impressed the people with their courage and fine spirit when they came to remove dud charges at great risk. on one occasion, eleven out of the seventeen charges laid for a blast somehow failed to go off. to dislodge so many dud charges at a time involved great hazards. while advising the local cadres and peasants to leave the danger zone, two teachers -- a communist party member and an elderly veteran -- undertook the perilous job. they made a careful examination and removed all the undetonated charges without mishap.

open-door training has helped improve the ability of the worker-peasant-soldier students to analyze and solve concrete problems. last september more than twenty students, with the help of four teachers, were assigned the task of designing a gravity arch dam for a hydro-electric power station as their graduation exercise. drawing on the ideas of various local workers and guided by engineers, they conducted thoroughgoing investigations in three sub-groups, and finally completed the blueprints in a matter of 53 days.

commenting on the students' work, an experienced technician had this to say: "i spent five years in college and have worked as a designer for almost twenty years. but i still cannot say i have attained a very high degree of proficiency. now these worker-peasant-soldier students are able to handle such a complex job after only three years of study. this is indeed something we could hardly imagine before the cultural revolution."

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Economic Progress in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 21, 1976)

northwest china's kansu province is now a major industrial base and total grain output in 1975 was 3.7 times that of the early post-liberation years.

gross industrial and agricultural output value in kansu, the provincial economic planning committee states, rose at an average annual rate of more than 12 percent during the fourth five-year plan period (1971-1975).

a number of new industrial cities have been set up. several huge multi-purpose hydraulic engineering projects have been built on the yellow river and the formerly disaster-stricken and low-yield kansu corridor is being turned into a grain base.

all this is due to the self-reliant hard struggle of the people throughout the province who have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's principle of giving scope to the initiative of both central and local authorities in building socialism.

back in 1956 chairman mao pointed out on china's economic construction: "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one". new china has followed the policy of "walking on two legs": the state establishes big enterprises and the local governments at various levels are encouraged to run medium and small ones by self-reliance.

new china has made large allocations for construction in the northwest and southwest and areas populated by the minority nationalities because these were economically backward.

starting with the first five-year plan (1953-57), the state set up in kansu a number of modern and big factories and mines, including an oil refinery, a chemical works and a petro-chemical machinery plant; expanded the yumen oilfield and constructed the tienshui-lanchow, paotao-lanchow, lanchow-sining and lanchow-urumchi railway lines. during the fourth five-year plan period, the state set aside more funds for kansu than previously and put up a metallurgical equipment plant, a motor vehicle plant, electrical irrigation projects and the liuchia gorge hydro-electric power station, china's biggest to date. these big factories and mines form the backbone of several industrial centres.

kansu has worked under a unified plan and used local materials and technical forces. it aroused the masses to set up small and medium enterprises to serve big industries and agriculture and satisfy the people's daily needs.

small and medium industries require less time and money to go into production and the equipment is easier to make. the province runs medium enterprises and prefectures, counties, rural people's communes and city neighbourhood communities are responsible for small ones. many more such undertakings have been set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the cities and rural areas and in the gobi desert and pastoral areas.

small iron and steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, power and farm machinery plants and coal mines which directly serve agricultural production increased output several fold during the fourth five-year plan. the province now has 40 small chemical fertilizer plants. small coal mines and cement plants accounted for one-third and half of the province's total. over 880 small hydro-electric power stations scattered throughout the rural areas provide electricity for remote mountain villages.

the supply of locally-made light industrial products has been greatly improved in the past five years. kansu used to get almost all its light industrial goods from other provinces and cities.

in the deepening mass movement to learn from tachai, people in all trades and professions are doing their part to help agriculture. by relying on their collective economy, the local peasants are improving farm conditions and battling against drought and sandstorms. in the past five years, kansu built 219 reservoirs, 2,500 kilometres of canals and 48,000 pump wells and added 380,000 hectares of irrigated land. huge pumping projects lift yellow river water to irrigate terraced fields. the province created some 66,000 hectares of shelter belts, timber forests and fruit trees every year. farm mechanization is rising rapidly year by year.

WATER & SOIL CONSERVATION

Water and Soil Conservation Along Yellow River

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 21, 1976)

a number of measures to achieve high and stable yields and put up dams within a short period have been widely used in the areas along the middle reaches of the yellow river. the successes are due to the cooperation between local scientists and technicians and the commune peasants there.

in the middle reaches of the yellow river, which is the second longest in china, stands the loess plateau, an area which does not hold moisture, where vegetation is sparse, and heavy rains easily wash away the soil.

after liberation, the local people, led by the chinese communist party and the people's government, began to build a large number of water and soil conservation works. in addition, the departments concerned established many experimentation stations and research institutes for water and soil conservation in areas having different natural conditions.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, scientists and technicians of the experimentation stations and research institutes have helped set up experimentation centres in many counties, rural people's communes and production brigades to bring the people in the localities directly into the scientific research work. in the last few years, they have been working on some 20 research subjects to meet the demands of production. this advance was made after a thorough criticism of the revisionist line in the sciences which advocates making experiments behind closed doors and isolating research from practice.

a research institute in northwest china has set up a water and soil conservation centre in anchai county, shensi province, where water and soil erosion is a serious problem. in the chafang production brigade the grain yield used to be low due to poor and eroded farmland, and the brigade had depended on the state for food grain year in and year out. in 1973, scientific workers established an experimentation centre in the production brigade, and joined local poor and lower-middle peasants in the work of improving the natural conditions. together they solved the soil erosion problem and increased grain production. although the production brigade was hit by a severe drought in 1974, its grain output was 49 per cent higher than in 1973, and was sufficient to meet the brigade's need and sell 20 tons of grain to the state.

the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "scientists of this sort are excellent members of our production staff."

the scientists and technicians also learn from the rich practical experience and wisdom of the masses. in their irrigation work, commune peasants in north shensi and west shansi, lead silted water into dyke-encircled fields and then drain the fields after the silt has settled. this led them to the discovery of a new method of dam construction. in this, called hydraulic filling, earth is flooded with water from pump wells and streams to turn it into mud which is then used to fill the wall-lined shell of the dam. when the mud dries solid the structure is completed. this type of mud reinforced dam is strong and requires only a small investment. scientists and technicians have done research into the method and, based on the experience gained by the local people, improved it. this method has provided the means for erecting dams and improving the natural conditions by faster, better and more economical results.

the local people of yulin and yenan prefectures have used this method to build over 3,000 dams, of which 1,300 are over 15 metres high. these dams help check the loss of water and soil, and in building farmland and increasing grain production, fighting floods, generating electricity and developing a fish industry.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Repair of Ruptured Liver on "Roof of the World"

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 21, 1976)

a soldier of the chinese people's liberation army whose liver was ruptured in an accident on a construction site 5,300 metres above sea level was saved by the prompt, cooperative effort of army surgeons and touring medical workers.

the accident occurred on the afternoon of june 17 last year on the tangla range, on the tibet plateau known as "roof of the world". in view of the danger involved if the seriously injured man were to be moved 500 kilometres to the nearest hospital, surgeons of a p.l.a. medical team making rounds of the worksite decided to perform an operation on the spot. but then there was the operative risk of surgery in the rare air of the tangla range by a medical team not adequately equipped to perform the procedure.

on learning of this, anesthetists of a touring medical team from northeast china rushed to the scene and some hospitals sent in supplies of medicine and instruments. many people in the area volunteered to act as blood donors.

the medical workers made meticulous preparations, took measures to prevent possible pulmonary emphysema, infection and shock and performed the operation in a little over two hours, working in a tent that had been sterilized under ordinary light in the absence of a shadowless lamp. they successfully repaired a fissure six centimetres long and three centimetres deep on the right lobe of the liver.

the patient, a p.l.a. squad leader, is now back at his post.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Leipzig Spring Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

kung fan-cheng, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1976 leipzig spring fair, left here for the fair by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by lu feng-chun, leading member of a department of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present was ewald ludwig, commercial-counsellor of the embassy of the german democratic republic in peking.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Cairo International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

kung chih-heng, head of the chinese pavilion at the ninth cairo international fair, left here for the fair by air yesterday.

seeing him off at the airport was chiao mu-jung, leading member of a department of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present was aly morsi aly, commercial-counsellor of the embassy of the arab republic of egypt in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Osaka Meeting Urges Earlier Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 21, 1976)

more than 700 people of various strata from japan's kansai region held a meeting in osaka yesterday evening to express their resolve to mobilize people in a more extensive way for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date.

among those present on the occasion were tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, jiro kanedo, chairman of the osaka prefectural branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), reizo amamiya, director general of the branch, jinichi katayama, chairman of the osaka prefectural branch of the japan socialist party and the party's dietman.

speaking at the meeting, jiro kanedo and sohyo osaka branch president heijiro nake stressed the importance of concluding the treaty.

tomomi narita delivered a long speach. he said, "there is no reason for the japanese government to delay the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included. as early as november of 1972 both houses of the japanese diet unanimously passed a resolution urging the japanese government to 'quickly promote the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty in accordance with all the principles of the japan-china joint statement'."

narita said, "if we want to live in good neighbourhood with china and be friends with the chinese people for ever, we should clear away all obstacles, submit to nobody's pressure and conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date in accordance with the principles of the japan-china joint statement, so as to let it be known to the people both in japan and the whole world that japan seeks no hegemony, is opposed to efforts by any other country to establish such hegemony and stands resolutely against aggression and interference."

he said, "the joint statement of last may between the delegation of the japan socialist party and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association points out that it is imperative to conclude the japan-china peace and

friendship treaty, that 'the conclusion of the treaty must be a step forward from the joint statement between the japanese and chinese governments and no retreat from it is tolerable', and that 'common efforts should be made to clear away every obstacle for an early conclusion of the treaty with a view to further consolidating and developing the good neighbourhood and friendship relations between the two countries'," narita said that the publication of this joint statement "gave rise to strong repercussions both at home and abroad. but a certain superpower went so far as to attack me by name and thus i became known to the world."

"we must launch a more extensive national movement, unite all forces which want to be friendly with china, compel the japanese government to observe the japan-china joint statement and strive for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty," he stressed.

a resolution adopted at the meeting strongly demands that the japanese government conclude the treaty at an earlier date with an explicit anti-hegemony clause included, and that both houses of the diet make effective efforts to this end.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Mexican Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this morning with omar martinez legorreta, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the mexican united states to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new mexican ambassador arrived here on february 19.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

China, Morocco Sign Protocol on Building Sports Complex

(NCNA-English Rabat, Feb. 20, 1976)

a protocol to the sino-moroccan cooperation agreement on the building of a sports complex in morocco was signed here today.

chinese ambassador to morocco sung han-yi and moroccan secretary of state to the prime minister's office for youth and sports mohamed tahiri jotti signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

after the signing of the protocol, moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs ahmed laraki received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Ambassador of New Zealand Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

richard brian atkins, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of new zealand to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present were wang hai-jung, chinese vice-foreign minister; and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

john r. brady, counsellor of the new zealand embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Clumsy Tricks of Soviet Revisionism

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

a commentary carried in today's "people's daily" exposes the clumsy tricks played by the soviet revisionists in whitewashing their spy activities throughout the world. excerpts from the commentary follow:

soviet social-imperialism often openly denies or keeps mum at its unmasked crimes of frenzied espionage all over the world. it sometimes even tries to divert people's attention from these crimes by playing cynically the role of a gentleman in determined opposition to others' espionage which encroaches on the sovereignty of the victimized countries. this last tactics was actually adopted recently by the novosti press agency (apn).

in an article entitled "wild echo of 'quiet interference'" and released on february 3, apn "accused" the u.s. central intelligence agency (cia) of extensively engaging in spy activities in west europe. it then signalled a stern "warning" to the public that such a "quiet interference" by the u.s. is encroaching and trampling on "the sovereignty of west european peoples".

what candied words plus a face of justice excl. it is indeed hard to believe that soviet revisionism which "accuses" the u.s. of conducting espionage activities in west europe is one of the chief criminals deeply involved in a war of espionage in the same region and repeatedly trampling on the sovereignty of the countries there.

it is well known that in the bitter war of contention for world hegemony, the soviet union and the u.s. have habitually taken espionage as an important means in their infiltration and expansion abroad. but the cia crimes are too numerous to be listed anywhere, soviet social-imperialism has outmatched the u.s. in this respect in recent years. no less than 90,000 "kgb" men and personnel of the soviet army intelligence system are working in all corners of the world, engaging themselves in collecting important political, military and economic intelligence and in subversive activities. in west europe, a major target region, soviet espionage activities are ceaseless. in the air are numerous soviet espionage satellites on round-the-clock missions and soviet spy planes which make freguent appearances. in the waters are soviet espionage ships, one following another all year round. on the land are soviet

spies under the cloaks of diplomat, journalist, merchant or expert who are nosing everywhere for collecting all kinds of information by hook or by crook. a london institute points out in a report that in the past 10 years, the number of soviet personnel stationed in west europe has reached more than 2,000, showing a 50-per-cent increase. 45 per cent of these personnel are spies, including most of the diplomats, it adds.

people cannot but ask: why do the soviet revisionists, now feverishly engaged in spy activities, harp on the anti-espionage tune? apparently, there is good cause for it. the soviet revisionists have been too much discredited because many of their spies were caught red-handed abroad. from 1971 to 1974 alone, over 200 soviet spies were expelled by 12 west european countries including west germany, france, belgium, denmark, norway and italy. of late, the western press has been replete with the disgraceful scandals of soviet agents being uncovered or expelled by foreign countries. on february 2, the day before the release of the apn article, a west german t.v. station screened a 45-minute documentary revealing notorious soviet spy activities in west germany under the smokescreen of "detente". all this was quite unfavourable to the soviet revisionists in continued feverish spying. the timing of the apn article which "accuses" the u.s. of its spy activities and expresses "concern" about the sovereignty of the west european countries shows that the soviet revisionists are trying to cover up their crimes, proceed to edge out u.s. influence and create favourable conditions for further soviet infiltration. that is why the cia's "quiet interference" has stirred such a "wild echo" in moscow.

it is entirely futile for the soviet revisionists to cover up their devilish claws, which have been stretched to every part of the world, with such clumsy tricks. as a saying goes, the more they try to hide, the more they are exposed.

New Tsars Pour Out Abuse

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

the new tsars have recently indulged themselves in abusive rhetoric and gone to such length as to trot out a philosophy of abuse.

singing high praises of abuse, the soviet "literary gazette" not long ago carried a remarkable article tracing the "history of abuse" and summing up the russian "art" of using invectives. in all seriousness, it calls abuse a weapon "to be used to confirm moral superiority". "civilized abuse" and "positive abuse" will be very useful, it asserts.

how invectives could be "civilized" and what "art" is needed when they are used to pursue political aims -- these are best exemplified in the soviet press and by the performances of soviet diplomats abroad.

in a vociferous frenzied campaign of abuse launched recently by the new tsars, all their mouthpieces have been cranked up, their news agencies tass and apn taking the lead, followed by "pravda", "izvestia", "krasnaya zvezda", "literary gazette" and many other journals. soviet ambassadors, counsellors and correspondents in london, bonn and vienna have also taken the field themselves to pour out a torrent of vituperation. incomplete figures show that in just a little over a month, at least a dozen west european political and military figures have been attacked by name. they include british conservative leader mrs. margaret thatcher, british former conservative cabinet minister julian amery, west german foreign minister hans-dietrich genscher, west german defence minister georg leber, belgian prime minister leo tindemans and belgian national defence minister paul vanden boeynants. many radio stations and journals of west germany, britain, france and austria have also become their targets of attack. the charges are that they "oppose detente", "revive cold war" ... they are "fanatical" and "pursued by nightmares" and so on and so forth. in some cases, the abuse is as coarse as it is personal. soviet diplomats, from ambassador to counsellor accredited abroad, went so far as to hurl abuse at others face to face. a soviet newsman once even tried to thrust his abusive article on a foreign journal and demanded a prompt reply. all this bullying is too far from "civilized".

why such insane fury of the gentlemen in the kremlin?

it transpired that they go berserk because they have been stung on a raw spot by the political and military figures and journalists of western europe who speak the truth. mrs. margaret thatcher, for one, was viciously attacked in person simply because the british conservative leader said in a speech that the soviet union is "bent on world dominance", because she warned against the dangers of "falling for an illusory detente" and stressed the need to increase national defence. the russians are irritated by her speech, notes the "times" of london, because they dislike "any forthright and convincing statement to western public opinion which might disturb the mesmeric but nervous trance induced in the west by detente."

it is only natural that the west european countries should urge stronger defence and ally themselves in a common cause when the soviet union is feverishly engaged in arms build-up and acts of expansion in the midst of its loud shouts of "peace" and "disarmament". but this becomes a heinous crime in the eyes of the new tsars whose hegemonist politics allow only themselves the right to do evil but not others to resist evil. such a crime surely warrants their endless diatribes. whoever exposes the new tsars' aggressive and expansionist designs is "opposing the relaxation of international situation" and "undermining friendly cooperation". in accordance with this soviet logic, any country which intends to "ease tension" and develop its "friendly cooperation" with the soviet union must shut its eyes to the massive deployment of soviet troops on its borders and look sideways at soviet aggression and expansion. at the same time, it must relax its defence or even disarm itself and docilely let the new tsars trample it underfoot.

it is thus clear that the new tsars' abusive language was uttered solely to serve their hegemonic politics. their frenzied arms expansion in preparation for war and widespread aggression and expansion have awaken more and more people from their fond dreams of "detente" to see through the true features of the social-imperialists. voices against the appeasement policy and for resistance to the soviet threat have grown ever stronger in western europe. it was out of panic that the new tsars in the kremlin recently lashed out at mrs. margaret thatcher and other british statesmen as a warning to others in an attempt to hold back the surging waves of opposition to and exposure of the new tsars' sham detente but genuine expansion.

it should be noted that the new tsars' "civilized abuse" was directed not only at a number of west european statesmen, but also at leaders of many third

world countries. railings against leaders of third world countries are multitudinous in the soviet press. the "communist" in its 9th issue last year made the curse that "reactionary nationalist tendencies are gradually gaining predominance" among the "developing countries". on the angolan question, tass on last january 14 railed at the head of state of zaire. the "pravda" used the following abusive language one day later, "in a number of countries on this continent (africa) there exist regimes the ruling cliques of which are dependent on foreign capital."

the new tsars have indulged in abuses with a view to "confirming their moral superiority," but this aroused indignation among the public in western europe. 138 british conservative m.p.'s signed a motion supporting mrs. thatcher. a resolution condemning the soviet union was adopted at the british young conservative national conference. many west european journals have jeered at the new tsars for having directed at "wrong targets". they noted that western europe today is not yet under the rule of russians and soviet intervention in the internal affairs of western countries is intolerable. the west european countries will never submissively obey soviet orders under pressure, they added.

researching into the causes and growth of "the art of abuse," the soviet "literary gazette" left out a well-known incident of "abuse" in modern history. it is necess[illegible] to make a supplement description here: before world war two, adolf hitler, though bent on dominating the world, repeatedly paid lip service to "unconditional assurance of peace". but when someone exposed the aggressive designs of fascist germany, he immediately came forward to utter abusive language in a rabid attack on that person. thinking of the past events and looking at what has happened today, people cannot but wonder at the similarity in behaviour between the brezhnev clique and hitler excl.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Exhibition of Chinese Paintings and Chinese Film Festival Held in Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 21, 1976)

an exhibition of chinese paintings and a chinese film festival were held here from february 17 to 19 under the sponsorship of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

t.b. tennekoon, minister of cultural affairs of sri lanka, was present and spoke at the opening ceremony. he said that such exhibition was a good form for cultural and art interflow between sri lanka and china. he said that the paintings depicted the achievements and life of the chinese people. he also expressed the wish that the friendship between the two countries would grow constantly.

r.d. senanayake, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, and huang ming-ta, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, were also present.

on display at the exhibition were 30 chinese paintings reflecting chinese people's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. some of them were done by peasants.

at the film festival chinese films "from victory to victory", "ode to yimeng", "children of grass land" and "reconnaisance across yangtze" were shown.

about 3,000 people visited the exhibition and saw the films.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Feature Story: Chinese Medical Workers in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 21, 1976)

several hundred chinese medical workers sent by their countrymen have come in groups from afar to work in this tropical east african country in recent years, traversing seaside coconut groves and setting up "temporary clinics" in cotton fields along victoria lake. the militant friendship of the third world peoples struggling in unity against imperialism have prompted them to cooperate closely with their

tanzanian colleagues and overcome one technical barrier after another in the operating theatre. the active support from the tanzanian government and warm help from friends have encouraged them to serve the local people better and make new contributions to chinese-tanzanian friendship.

rescue the dying, heal the wounded

one day last april, eleven-year-old ajabu was brought to musoma hospital. the boy was in a coma. examination showed that he was suffering from celebral malaria complicated with pneumonia. his condition was very critical. chinese and tanzanian doctors worked intensely late into the night to save the boy, and attended on him till he was out of danger. after a fortnight's meticulous treatment and care, the patient gradually recovered. ajabu's father said to the chinese doctors gratefully, "you have given him his second life. many thanks to chairman mao excl."

later, the chinese doctors making rounds in the countryside arrived at ajabu's home village. ajabu, who was playing with a group of children, was very glad to see them. he quickly ran home and came back with a big hen which he presented to the chinese doctors as a gift. the latter told him affectionately, "we are happy to see you healthy and strong again. but we cannot accept your present, because it is our duty to offer our service to tanzanian friends."

yes, the chinese medical workers feel it their duty to attend on the sick in this country and regard it as a link in the friendship and solidarity among the third world peoples. they treated an old woman who was denied medical treatment by doctors from capitalist countries, and successfully removed a 10-kilogramme tumour from her abdomen. a surgeon, despite acute stomach ache, persevered in finishing a caesarean section to save both the mother and the baby. suffocating new-born babies were rescued by gynecologists and obstetricians by means of mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration.

making medical rounds

since tanzania gained its independence, a radical change has taken place in medical and health work of the country thanks to the government's policy of self-reliance. in recent years, the government has put stress on the development of medical and health work in rural areas. but the vast rural areas with 95 per cent of the population are still in short of doctors and medicines as a result of prolonged colonial rule.

with the help of departments concerned and their medical personnel, the chinese medical team has

travelled across mountains, made rounds and rendered services in selected points in the remote countryside and mountain regions. a group of the chinese medical team in mtwara region has persisted in making rounds for many years. the chinese medical workers, apart from curing common diseases, have succeeded in performing operations by making do with whatever is available including setting up simple operating tables and using flash-lights to replace shadowless lamps. an old woman said with emotion, "it is the first time for an old woman like me to see doctors calling at our village to give us medical treatment."

last october, three chinese doctors of the group in kasulu region went to buhoro village to give medical treatment. there they did a hernia operation on a 60-year old man named kaniye who lived alone and had suffered from the ailment for five years. after the operation, the doctors stayed with the old man, giving him medical care and taking care of his daily life as well. not until the old man's complete recovery did they leave his house. on seeing them off, the old man said emotionally, "thanks to the fine doctors sent by chairman mao excl."

learn from each other

the chinese medical workers are deeply impressed by the untiring perseverance of the tanzanian medical workers' keen interest in learning for the development of medical and health work in their country.

working alongside tanzanian medical workers, the chinese medical team has learned from their good working style and valuable experience.

jioni, a 23-year-old worker of nachingwea hospital, was assigned to learn from the chinese doctors in the department of ear, nose and throat. determined to master medical skill to serve the people of his country, jioni has persisted in working while studying in the past eight years in which groups of chinese doctors have come and gone. he served as assistant when the chinese doctors performed operations, as translator when they treated patients and guide when they made their medical rounds. in this way, the common worker and formerly middle school student, has learned to perform several kinds of ear, nose and throat operations. he was warmly acclaimed by the chinese medical workers as an example to be learned from.

four tanzanian doctors and six assistants of tabora hospital have remarkably raised their competence in the profession by working and studying hard together with the chinese doctors in the out-patient department and wards and performing operations. now, they can handle operations independently. for example, doctor

mdalaguile, who formerly could only do simple operations, through assiduous study can now perform such complicated operations as intestinal anastomosis, caesarean section and hysterectomy.

profound sentiments of friendship

the chinese doctors are deeply impressed by the concern and care of government officials and the support and assistance of the broad masses. friendship and warmth can be found everywhere.

president julius nyerere often took time to meet with the chinese doctors during his inspection tours. he praised them for their success and encouraged them to make contributions to chinese-tanzanian friendship.

to help the chinese doctors to quickly master the swahili language, a secondary school teacher in kigoma presented the chinese medical team with a book in swahili he bought with his own money and taught them at his spare time.

once, on hearing that the roof of the medical team's house in maswa had been blown away in a storm, the local officials immediately organized dozens of workers to repair it with the help of the tanzanian friends nearby. the house was repaired the day before the heavy rains set in.

on octobe. 1, 1974, the chinese national day, the medical team in singida decided to do more good deeds for the tanzanian people to mark the occasion. the weather was fine that morning. nnauye, the then governor of singida region, sent a colourfully decorated bus driven by his brother to fetch the chinese doctors. when they arrived at the hospital, they could see glittering windows in offices and flowers on desks. the chinese medical personnel were working conscientiously as usual. a celebration was held in the hospital after the shift. nnauye gave a reception in the evening at his home in honour of all members of the medical team for the occasion. the medical team spent a day of extreme significance. when they returned to their quarters, their hearts could not calm down for a long time. cherishing a deep love for their motherland and longing from afar for their motherland, the chinese medical personnel are determined to make greater efforts for the development and consolidation of the friendship and unity between the two peoples under the leadership of chairman mao's revolutionary diplomatic line.

China-Tanzania Friendship Treaty Anniversary
Celebrated in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 20, 1976)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tanzania chang chun-hua gave a reception at the embassy this evening in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between china and tanzania.

among the more than 200 guests present were: daudi mwakawago, minister of information and broadcasting; chrysant mzindakaya, junior minister for industries; nizar nyoni, junior minister for national education; t.n. kiwelu, chief of staff of tanzania people's defence forces; j.s. warioba, attorney general, and other tanzanian friends from all walks of life.

a chinese colour documentary film "chinese medical team in tanzania" and a colour feature film "sparkling red star" were shown at the reception and warmly welcomed by the spectators.

chinese acting consul to zanzibar chen yung-tsai also gave a reception to mark the occasion yesterday.

CHINA AND US

Former US President Richard M. Nixon and
Mrs. Nixon Arrive in Peking on Visit to
China at Invitation of Chinese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon arrived in peking by special plane this evening on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were greeted at the airport by hua kuo-feng, acting premier of the state council; yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs;

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; fu yu-fang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; leading members of departments concerned chang han-chih, chu lin, lin ping, tang wen-sheng, and fu shun-ho; and more than 350 other people from the chinese capital including personages of various circles who have visited the united states.

during his tenure of office as u.s. president, mr. nixon paid a historic visit to china with mrs. nixon four years ago, arriving in peking on february 21, 1972.

when they alighted from the plane, mr. and mrs. nixon were warmly welcomed by acting premier hua kuo-feng, vice-chairman yao lien-wei and others at the planeside. after shaking hands with their hosts, mr. and mrs. nixon walked round to greet the clapping welcomers.

also meeting them at the airport were harry e.t. thayer, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and members of mr. nixon's entourage who arrived in peking earlier.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, made a special trip to los angeles in the united states to greet mr. and mrs. nixon and accompanied them to peking.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon Call on Madame Teng Ying-chao

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon called on madame teng ying-chao, widow of the late premier chou en-lai, here this morning. they expressed their deep condolences on the death of the late premier.

madame teng ying-chao had a cordial conversation with mr. and mrs. nixon. she thanked them for the sympathy they had extended to her after the death of premier chou en-lai.

present on the occasion were chiao kuan-hua, huang chen, wang hai-jung, chang han-chih, chu lin and chu chuan-hsien.

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng Holds Talks with Former US President Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, acting premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america.

among those present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states huang chen, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng and chien ta-yung.

State Council Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Former US President and Mrs. Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1976)

the state council gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon.

acting premier of the state council hua kuo-feng hosted the banquet. present at the banquet were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, yu hui-yung, minister of culture, liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states.

acting premier hua kuo-feng and mr. nixon proposed toasts at the banquet. on behalf of the chinese government and people, acting premier hua kuo-feng extended a warm welcome to mr. and mrs. nixon and other american guests. speaking of his revisit to china, mr. nixon said that it was a special pleasure to meet someone after a long period of being apart. he wished the friendship between the chinese people and the american people evergreen.

present at the banquet were members of mr. nixon's entourage, deputy chief harry e.t. thayer and other officials of the liaison office of the united states of america in china and the journalists covering the china visit by mr. and mrs. nixon.

in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests chatted cordially and the band played chinese and american music.

also present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, lin chiao-chih and fu yu-fang;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, hsieh ching-yi, chai shu-fan, hsiao peng, liu cheng-ching, liu hua-ching, wang yeh-chiu, teng kang, shen tu and tseng shao-tung; and

representatives of peking workers and commune peasants han cha-hsien, chang ping-kuei, wang hsueh-li, wang yu-ju, ma feng-ming, chen yung-hsiang, yin wei-chen, li chin, chu tsung-yi and kuo li-yun; representatives of minority nationalities tien chung-shan, jeyihan, hsu ming-yueh, shuang pao and chahsiwanghsu; and representatives of scientific, medical, educational, literary and art and sports circles.

tu yu-ming, huang wei and yang nan-tsun were also present.

Actir. Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1976)

following is the full text of acting premier hua kuo-feng's toast at the banquet in honour of richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, here this evening:

mr. and mrs. nixon,
ladies and gentlemen,
comrades and friends,

four years ago, president nixon visited our country, and china and the united states issued the famous shanghai communique. that historic event has played a major role in improving and developing sino-u.s. relations and exerted a far-reaching influence internationally. mr. nixon certainly showed far-sightedness in taking this courageous action in his capacity as u.s. president at a time when contacts between the chinese and american peoples had been suspended for more than twenty years. the redwood saplings president nixon brought here as a gift from the american people to the chinese people are growing sturdily, symbolizing a new phase of friendship

between the chinese and american peoples. in the four years since then, contacts between our two peoples have resumed and the relations between our two countries improved on the basis of the principles set forth in the shanghai communique. on the significant occasion of the fourth anniversary of president nixon's first visit to china, mr. and mrs. nixon have come again to visit our country at the invitation of the chinese government. it is my pleasure to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our warm welcome to you and the other american guests.

the american people are a great people. the chinese people are a great people. our two peoples have always been friendly to each other. true, china and the united states have different social systems and ideologies and there are differences of principle on quite a number of issues; however, our two countries have many points in common in the world today. the chinese government has always pursued and will consistently pursue the line, principles and policies laid down by chairman mao in the field of foreign affairs. we remain convinced that so long as both sides earnestly implement the principles of the shanghai communique, sino-u.s. relations will further improve, and that this conforms to the common desire of the chinese and american peoples.

in the past four years, the world has witnessed a series of important events, and encouraging changes have taken place in the international situation. the situation characterized by great disorder under heaven is developing further and becoming better and better. the danger of the outbreak of a new war keeps growing as a result of the intense rivalry for world hegemony, and in particular, that imperialism which flaunts the signboard of "socialism" has reached out its grasping hands everywhere and carried out rabid expansion; it has become the main source of war. this is a fact which attracts people's attention today. the only realistic and effective way to cope with this situation is for the peoples of the world to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and get well prepared against war. it will be recalled that mr. nixon wrote in june 1972 that aggressive ambitions are held in check not by idealism. it should also be noted that this expansionism is pitiable, being lacking in capabilities though wild in ambition. its aggression and expansion everywhere bear the seed of defeat. history has time and again proved that expansionists never come to a good end; such was the case with hitler, and the hegemonism of today will come to no better end. it is the people, and definitely not hegemonism, that is really powerful.

in china, a revolutionary mass debate is going on in such circles as education, science and technology. it is a continuation and deepening of the great prole-

tarian cultural revolution. it fully demonstrates the extensive democracy practised in our country under the system of socialism. we are confident that, through this debate, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people, and our socialist motherland will be further consolidated. it will also enable us to do better in making a greater contribution to humanity in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

the next fifty to hundred years or so, will be a great era of radical change throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. the road of advance of human history is always tortuous, but we firmly believe that the people of the world, by waging unremitting struggle, will usher in a most splendid future.

finally, i propose a toast

to the health of former u.s. president nixon and mrs. nixon,

to the health of the other american guests,

to the health of all friends and comrades present, and

to the friendship between the chinese and american peoples excl.

Mr. Nixon's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1976)

following is the full text of former u.s. president richard m. nixon's toast at the banquet given in his honour by the state council here this evening:

mr. acting premier,
mr. foreign minister,
and all of you distinguished guests on this very happy occasion.

soon after we arrived last night in peking for our second visit, a chinese friend said to me that to meet someone after a long period of being apart is a special pleasure. that is exactly the way we feel tonight.

as it has already been indicated that it was just four years ago this week that the shanghai communique

was issued. that historic document ended a generation of confrontation and conflict between our two countries and began an era of negotiation and consultation and also progress toward both goals we share together.

acting premier hua tonight has eloquently supported the principles of the shanghai communique. and president ford in his state visit to china in december strongly affirmed the support of the united states for the principles of the shanghai communique. this indicates that this document was something more than the usual statement signed by two leaders of a nation or two nations at any particular time. because what we see here is that while the interests of great powers are involved that even though the leaders may change the interests remain the same. and this is because the principles of the shanghai communique were principles that were in the interests of both the people's republic of china and the united states of america. those principles are just as strongly held today as they were four years ago.

i recall that i first had the honour of meeting chairman mao four years ago. we spoke very candidly and honestly about the fact that we came from different backgrounds and that we had many areas in which our beliefs on philosophical, political and economic matters were different.

what then brought us together? this was the answer: history has brought us together. and now four years after that meeting history calls on our two nations to continue to work together to build on the foundation that we laid four years ago and to build on the document which set forth the principles on which we had agreed. we must realize how vital it is to do so, because the future not only of the 800 million people who live in the people's republic of china and the 200 million people who live in the united states of america but the future of all the people in this world depend upon the reliability, and the capability and the determination of our two nations to work together for the cause of peace with security for all nations.

there are of course some who believe that the mere act of signing a statement of principles or a diplomatic conference will bring instant and lasting peace. this is naive. there cannot and will not be lasting and secure peace until every nation in the world respect the security and independence of every other nation large or small. let me illustrate that point by reading directly from the shanghai communique: "both sides are of the view that it will be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of influence."

and when all countries in the world as have the people's republic of china and the united states of america subscribed to and supported that principle, then there will be real peace and security for all countries in the world.

in his remarks tonight the acting premier has spoken eloquently of the redwood saplings that we had the honour to plant at the beautiful city of hangchow four years ago. when my daughter julie and her husband david eisenhower returned from their trip to china, they told us that they had been informed in hangchow that over 5,000 seeds had already been taken from those saplings and will be planted all over china. and when a dinner was given for them as they were about to leave china from shanghai, their chinese host made the statement that those california redwoods were a symbol of the evergreen friendship between china and the united states. and tonight i hope and trust that in the years ahead like the giant california redwoods china and the united states will grow strong and tall in their friendship.

and so it is in that spirit that i ask you to join me in the return toast

to chairman mao,

to the acting premier hua,

to all of our hosts and your guests and

to the evergreen friendship of the chinese people and the american people.

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ECLECTICISM

Eclecticism Is the Ideological Weapon of Revisionists for Practicing Restoration and Regression

by

Che Chün (哲军)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 20, 1976)

One salient feature of the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves, vigorously whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and push the revisionist line is the use of eclectic tactics to tamper with the basic line of the Party; negate the taking of class struggle as the key link, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great proletarian cultural revolution; and practice reversal of verdicts, counter-attack in revenge, restoration and regression. How do they make use of eclectic tactics to practice restoration and regression?

They Confuse the Key Link and Secondary Items, Negate the Taking of Class Struggle As the Key Link, and Oppose the Basic Line of the Party

Chairman Mao teaches: "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions."

In the whole historical period of socialism, there are many contradictions, but the principal contradiction that runs through it from beginning to end is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao's instruction on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism precisely lays hold of this principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to accelerate the solution of the other aspects of the contradiction and give impetus to the rapid development of socialist revolution and

socialist construction. As is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." However, the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves put these three instructions on an equal footing with an ulterior object in view for the purpose of casting forth the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link." They thus play with the eclectic tactic of confusing the key link and secondary items to equate the principal and secondary contradictions of the socialist period so as to submerge this principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, abolish this key link of class struggle and negate the basic line of the Party.

In doing so, are they really unable to distinguish the principal from the secondary and the key link from other items? No, basically not so! Guided by the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link," they distort Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. They nonsensically say, "Boiling down, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is for overcoming factionalism." They attack the criticism of Water Margin as "thinking that it will rain when hearing the wind." It is they who tamper with Chairman Mao's instruction on stability and unity as so-called "honestly and sincerely striving for happy harmony." It is they who openly oppose the exercise of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, forbid the mention of the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in scientific and technical circles, and oppose the turning of the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat in educational circles. It is also they who wantonly distort the instruction on boosting the national economy, oppose grasping revolution and promoting production, and advertise that the four kinds of modernization mean everything, otherwise "all will be doomed to destruction." It can be seen from this that the reason they cast forth this revisionist program in so great a hurry and are so antagonistic to Chairman Mao's instruction on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is that they want to oppose and do away with the taking of class struggle as the key link, the basic line of the Party and the restriction of bourgeois rights which the capitalist roaders within the Party are most afraid of. The vital issue of "taking the three instructions as the key link" is to practice revisionism and restore capitalism. By putting the three items on an equal footing to confuse the key link and detailed items, the hypocritical and reactionary nature of their playing with eclectic tactics is clearly exposed here.

They Do Not Distinguish Between the Principal and the Secondary, Oppose Proletarian Politics in Command, and Negate the Leadership of the Party

Marxism holds that among these contradictions between political and economic work, between political and vocational work and between political and technical work, the principal aspect of the contradiction is politics. Political work is put in command of economic work, vocational work and technical work and cannot rank equal with them. However, the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves openly call for "revision" and nonsensically say that political and vocational work "involves not the

question of which is more important and which is less important, and which should control the other." Flaunting the banner of so-called opposition to one-sidedness, they nonsensically say that on the one hand it is wrong not to properly grasp politics, but on the other hand it is also wrong not to properly grasp profit; on the one hand it is wrong not to criticize the tendency to ignore politics, but on the other hand it is also wrong not to learn culture and study science and technology. They just talk about "on the one hand" and "on the other hand" in this way, but say nothing about which is most important, which is in command and which comes first. This eclectic tactic of putting the two contradictory aspects on an equal footing without distinguishing the principal from the secondary is used to fundamentally oppose and do away with proletarian politics in command and negate the leadership of the Party.

They appear to be impartial and make no distinction between the principal and the secondary. Are they really without bias, without favor and without a tendency? No, their tendency is clear as cyrstal! Under the pretext of so-called "looking at the question as a whole," they actually try their utmost to boycott and undermine the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They nonsensically say, "In criticizing the Water Margin, it will do to run a study class so that there is something to relay on return." Meanwhile, they vociferously clamor that "there is no need to be afraid of putting technique in command," that it is necessary to whip up "a vocational typhoon" or "economic typhoon," and that "if the 8th grade is not strong enough, make it a 12th grade one." They play once again the old tune of the bourgeois rightists that "those who have no knowledge of the trade cannot lead those who know the ropes." They openly oppose the leadership of the working class and to "blending" with workers, peasants and soldiers. They nonsensically say that "the director is the center in literary and art circles, and the research personnel form the center in a research institute," that there must be publicly acknowledged "top-notch" "authorities" to exercise leadership in scientific and technical circles, and that the Party committee secretary must "honestly" heed what the "authorities" say and must not issue orders. It is very clear that in their place, proletarian politics is not wanted, Party leadership is abolished, and what is left is that everything "must revolve around science and technology" and that "in order to boost scientific research, everybody must obey this rule." This shows that in advocating making no distinction between the principal and the secondary and between No. 1 and No. 2, what they oppose is proletarian politics in command and Party leadership, and what they want is to put bourgeois politics in command and the leadership of experts and authorities. Though they talk about on the one hand and on the other hand, they actually stand on the opposite side of the proletariat. This also exposes to the fullest extent that their eclectic tactic of making no distinction between the principal and the secondary is extremely hypocritical and reactionary.

They Reconcile Contradictions, Cover Up Bourgeois Attacks, and Peddle Revisionist Trash

Materialist dialectics holds that the struggle of opposites is absolute and irreconcilable. The struggle between two classes, two roads or two lines can only be a relationship of the unity of opposites with one aspect overcoming

the other. As is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "it is either the east wind prevailing over the west wind or the west wind prevailing over the east wind, and on the question of line, there is no room for compromise."

The capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves arbitrarily reconcile and blend together these two fundamentally antagonistic things.

It is clear to anybody that the antagonism between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line is a life-and-death struggle, but they disallow the mention of "doing what is opposite" to the revisionist line.

It is clear to anybody that Red expertise is fundamentally antagonistic to White expertise. Although they also say that one must be Red and vocationally proficient, but closely in the wake of this they also say that "there is nothing dreadful in having a bit of White expertise," and that "White expertise is also all right so long as it is useful to the People's Republic of China."

It is clear to anybody that the integration of the intellectuals with the workers, peasants and soldiers and departure from and opposition to the workers, peasants and soldiers stand for two distinctly different roads. On the one hand, they have no alternative but to talk about integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, but on the other hand they also say that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative."

This trick to reconcile fundamentally antagonistic things is the tactic of eclectic sophistry. They pretend to think that things can be done in this way or that way. Do they really think so? No, they never talk about conciliation with the proletariat! Once they are in power, they issue orders. Under the pretext of conciliation, it is precisely they who launch all-out counter-attacks against the proletariat politically, ideologically and organizationally the moment they come to power. They loudly cry, "Don't be afraid." "It is imperative to put the word 'dare' above all else." They encourage their gang to wage struggle against the proletariat with the counter-revolutionary spirit of the "home-going contingents." Is there any touch of conciliation here? Their whipping up this Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is the iron-clad evidence of their frenzied attack against the proletariat. The realities of class struggle have thoroughly bared their deceitful talks about conciliation of contradictions and exposed the heinous features of the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves.

They Advocate the Doctrine of the Mean, Smother New Things and Frenziedly Counter-Attack in Revenge

Chairman Mao teaches, "The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." The emergence of new things and the death of old things are inevitable and unavoidable." "There is no consturction without destruction." "Proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong, or else the wrong cannot be righted." This is a revolutionary truth.

However, the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves again wave Confucius' tattered banner of the doctrine of the Mean and madly cry that "going too far is always improper and should be rectified." They attack this profound social reform--the great cultural revolution--as "ideological confusion" with "heaps of problems." They spread everywhere the fallacy that the present is not as good as the past. As they see it, anyone who disrupts the old system, old order and old culture goes beyond the proper limits, is "excessive" and belongs to the "ultra-Left." Therefore, it is necessary to take their revisionist line as the key link and rectify this and that. Parroting the tune of Confucius and Lin Piao, they openly clamor that "when names are not correct, words will not be proper, and it is therefore necessary to rectify the names first."

Whether to make revolution or to practice the doctrine of the Mean has always been the struggle between the two lines, and in order to make revolution, proper limits have to be exceeded. However, they use fraudulent tactics to distort "exceeding proper limits" as "going too far" and "excessive," and hence call for reversing the things that "have exceeded proper limits." They give people the false appearance that they are "fair and just" and are neither the "Left" nor the Right. In fact, are they really so? No, nothing of the sort. To be more specific, what they call "rectification" or "rectification of names" seeks to restore the old things, smother the new things, negate qualitative change and oppose the revolution. They frenziedly cry, "Don't be afraid of talking about restoration." "Don't be afraid of being overthrown." "It is necessary to steel our hearts and act in desperation." This means it is necessary to do what is opposite to the proletariat. The spearhead is directed straight at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

The capitalist roaders who refuse to repent and reform themselves play with this set of eclectic tricks which are extremely reactionary politically and are also entirely preposterous theoretically.

Using the smokescreen of "looking at problems as a whole," eclecticism talks about on the one hand and on the other hand, and also not only this but also that. It appears to adhere to the theory of one dividing into two, but actually puts the principal contradiction and the secondary contradiction on an equal footing, equates the principal and secondary aspects of the contradiction, removes the important aspect of the theory of one dividing into two, and negates the imbalance of the forces in contradiction and the absoluteness of the struggle. This is metaphysical equilibrium in the full sense of the term.

Eclecticism uses the tactics of ambiguity to bring about the unprincipled conciliation and blending of things that are fundamentally antagonistic, thus distorting the real relations of two contradictory aspects, abolishing the struggle and erasing contradictions.

Eclecticism uses the tactics of the doctrine of the Mean. It appears to be without bias and without favor, and to oppose excess as well as not enough. Actually it permits only activities within the confines of the old order, but forbids any breakthrough or disruption of the old qualitative stability. It looks upon the old things as everlasting and immutable, and negates qualitative change and revolution.

In short, no matter what banner eclecticism may fly and what form it may adopt, its common feature is to negate struggle, obliterate contradiction, and advocate "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not." As a result, it is bound to distort the true image of things and cover up the essence of things. It is the out-and-out idealist and metaphysical world outlook and methodology, and is fundamentally antagonistic to dialectical materialism.

The use of eclectic tactics by the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves to push their revisionist line is by no means any new game. Due to the victory of Marxism in the workers' movement, its enemy can do nothing else but to disguise himself as a Marxist. The representative figures of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the workers' movement are actually opposed to Marxism, but they dare not to say so directly. Therefore, they cannot but adopt the so-called "impartial" and "conciliatory" eclectic tactics to "supplement" and "revise" Marxism.

The revisionist chieftain Bernstein of the Second International openly held up the banner of eclecticism to oppose what he called Marxist "arbitrariness." Bukharin also used eclectic tactics to put political and economic work on an equal footing and to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of practicing class conciliation and class capitulation, when Chiang Kai-shek staged the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, Ch'en Tu-hsiu once disseminated that "within a fairly long period of time, we must uphold an eclectic middle-of-the-road line." After his "theory of the dying out of class struggle" was criticized, for the sake of undermining the socialist education movement, Liu Shao-ch'i deliberately used spurious eclectic tactics to put forward the fallacies of so-called "intersection of contradictions within and outside the Party" and "intersection of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people," so as to wipe away the principal contradiction of the socialist period and to oppose the taking of the purging of the capitalist roaders in power within the Party as an important aspect of the movement. After his "theory of genius" based on the idealist conception of history--"heroes are makers of history"--was smashed, Lin Piao refused to part with his wicked hope and adopted eclectic tactics to cast forth the fallacy that "heroes and slaves jointly make history" so as to go on offering stubborn resistance to Marxism.

Before the great cultural revolution, the capitalist roaders who refuse to repent and reform themselves baldly cried that "no mention should be made of fostering proletarian ideology and liquidating bourgeois ideology" and that "it is all right to work on one's own so long as production can be stepped up." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have been enormous changes in the situation. Under the new situation, they again play with eclectic tactics in a changed form to resist Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

It can be seen from this that eclecticism is a tactic habitually used by all revisionists to oppose Marxism-Leninism. In particular, because they are not reconciled to their defeat in the contest of strength with Marxism, when they counter-attack, they often make use of this tactic. Under the condition

of the dictatorship of the proletariat, eclecticism is the reactionary ideological weapon of the revisionists for practicing restoration and regression.

"An important task of ours on the ideological front at present is the need to unfold criticism against revisionism." Eclecticism is a form of expression of revisionism. In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must thoroughly criticize the capitalist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves and who play with eclectic tactics, rip off their disguise, reveal the essence of things, draw a clear line of demarcation between materialist dialectics and eclecticism and deepen the struggle to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Sum Up Experience, Advance in the Flush of Victory

by

Chiang Hung (江虹)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 21, 1975)

The movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture is a socialist new thing that has vigorously developed under the propulsion of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The mobilization of the whole Party to go all out in developing agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great revolutionary movement. At present, this revolutionary movement is vigorously on the rise over the whole territory of our motherland. From the north to the south, from the interior to the frontier, hundreds of millions of revolutionary people have plunged themselves into this revolutionary movement with pride and high aspirations. Like typhoons and rainstorms, it is advancing with extraordinary swiftness and vigor. Many of the more advanced units study again to recognize the basic experience of Tachai, broaden their horizon and look for gaps. They persist in continuing the revolution without interruption. Some of the less advanced units turn pressure into a driving force and try to catch up with the advanced in great haste. Really, with the waves pushing at those ahead in the Yangtze River, the situation is both pleasing and pressing!

After the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture with the course of fighting in learning from Tachai in agriculture reviewed and summed up, many leading cadres have enhanced their awareness and reduced their blindness. In the past, some of the more advanced areas and units used to think that because "their output had surpassed the 'National Program' and exceeded the 'Yangtze River' level, they were much better off than in the past and much stronger than the backward." They contented themselves with the little achievements already attained. Some other areas and units were contented with their passable performance, holding that "though their stride was small, they kept moving year after year; though their output was not high, they registered increase year after year; though their contributions were small, they did make some contribution year after year." After the leading comrades of these areas and units heard the combat call of the Party Central Committee and studied the basic experiences of Tachai and Hsiyang, they realized deeply that this erroneous idea of following the beaten track based on conceit and self-complacency was an extremely great hindrance to the fulfillment of the great task of learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, and if this erroneous ideas was not overcome, it would not be possible to keep on advancing.

We should see that many of our prefectures, counties and communes have registered tremendous changes in the outlook of revolution and production, scored achievements and made contributions. However, we should also see that there is still a big gap between our work and the demands set by the Party, the people and the situation for us, as well as the demand for achieving the far-reaching goal of communism. We are now doing something never

before done by our predecessors. "The Chinese people have aspirations, they have ability and will catch up with and surpass the advanced world level in the not so distant future." Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country will have a far-reaching impact on China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. When this great fighting task is fulfilled, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system will be greatly consolidated in China; the speed of development of the national economy will be greatly stepped up, thus enabling China to join the front ranks of the world before the end of this century; and we will be able to race against the enemy for time and speed, get properly prepared against war, and crush the attack of any enemy in any form with still greater strength. In a nutshell, it will greatly stiffen our strength in combating and guarding against revisionism so that China can make another big stride forward on the road to communism. Taking such a great task and the far-reaching ideal of communism for comparison, how can we be satisfied? How can we be made to carry a burden after attaining a bit of achievements? We communists must have the great spirit of liberating all mankind, continue the revolution and never come to a halt.

Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great revolutionary movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. One important reason that some of our comrades develop conceit and self-complacency and embrace the idea of following the beaten track is that they lack a clear understanding of the meaning, nature and task of the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, and of the basic experience of Tachai. To build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, we must build every county in China into a fighting bastion which adheres to Chairman Mao's proletarian revoutionary line and the socialist road. The Party's basic line tells us that in the entire historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. This struggle exists both in society as well as within the Party, both in the backward production teams as well as in the advanced production teams. In order to look at learning from Tachai in agriculture from the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must see that there is still the danger of capitalist restoration in the socialist period and that revisionism is the principal danger at present, and heighten our vigilance. If we became arrogant and forget this basic theory and basic practice of our Party, we will go astray.

Tachai is a great red banner set by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. It is a typical example for persevering in the Party's basic line, taking class struggle as the key link, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The road of Tachai is not a simple way for harnessing mountains and rivers, nor is it a simple way for raising grain output. The road of Tachai is a road for continuing the revolution, a road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In learning from Tachai, we must learn what is fundamental.

Tachai's basic experiences lie in adhering to the principles of putting proletarian politics in command and leading the way with Mao Tsetung thought, to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and to the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective. Have we learned and carried out these basic experiences of Tachai? This must be seriously examined and compared by us. Comparisons with Tachai must first be made in awareness of the two-line struggle, ideology and drive for work. Thus compared, we can find out the gap: It is not that there is no gap but that there is a very big one. To look only at output without looking at the line means seeing only the phenomenon without grasping the essence of the problem. When the line is correctly oriented, output will go up. If the line is not correctly oriented, output will not go up, and even if it does go up for a time, it will come down again. Our comrades must learn to look at a problem all-sidedly and look at the essence of the problem. In the revolutionary movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, we must make use of the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to observe and analyze eveything. In this way, we can overcome the idea of "having done quite enough."

To build Tachai-type counties throughout the country means to build socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and greatly strengthen the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The idea that production has come to the ceiling is in essence a proposition based on stagnation and pessimism. According to the viewpoint of Marxist dialectical materialism, the development of agriculture and agricultural science is without end, and so is man's knowledge of nature. Back in 1844, Engels pointed out: "The productive forces at the disposal of mankind are inexhaustible. The application of capital, labor and science, can limitlessly raise the yield from land." Chairman Mao also pointed out: "In the future, there will appear all kinds of undertakings inconceivable to people now which will be several times, over ten times and even scores of times greater than the present high crop yield." The history of the development of agricultural production and agricultural science over the past several thousand years has been the history of human efforts in constantly transforming nature to seize ever higher crop yield. The amelioration of soils, the use of various kinds of fertilizer, the improvement of farmland water conservation facilities, the breeding of superior strains, the elevation of the ability to resist natural calamities, the improvement of cultivation techniques, the utilization of new machines and new sources of energy and other factors have provided the development of agriculture with immense potentials and a broad future. Moreover, the fruits of contemporary science and technology have hardly been applied to the fullest extent in agricultural production. Therefore, all propositions based on stagnation and pessimism are groundless.

Viewed from actual production, the experiences of many areas show that it is possible to score higher yield and still higher yield once the line is correctly oriented. Take for example the Soochow Prefecture in Kiangsu Province where grain yield is high and productive potentialities are still very great. In the past 24 years, the Lungch'iao brigade of Wu county in this prefecture increased its per-mow grain yield from some 600 catties to over 2,000 catties. At present, agricultural production in the Lungch'iao brigade is still forging ahead step by step. This is also so with the Huahsi brigade in Chiangyin county. Not only can some communes and brigades achieve higher

yield and still higher yield, but even the whole county and the whole prefecture also can achieve higher yield and still higher yield. Based on the 1972 yield at more than 1,200 catties per mow, Wuhsi county increased production by a wide margin for two years running. This year, it again increased output by a still wider margin. As things stand in Soochow Prefecture, development is still not very well balanced. If a balanced increase of production can be made on large tracts of land, there will be immense productive potentialities. As long as we topple the idea in our minds that production has reached the ... ceiling, and are good at analyzing contradictions and looking for gaps, we can continuously tap potentialities, make progress and further progress, score high yield and still higher yield.

As some comrades are burdened with the load of the advanced, often "look down upon the backward and make much of themselves." They do not understand the dialectical relationship between the advanced and the backward. The advanced and the backward are not absolute and invariable, but exist by comparison, and can transform themselves into each other under given conditions. Many backward units have been transformed into the advanced, and some advanced units have also become backward due to their failure to make further progress. Here, the key lies in what line is carried out, and man is the decisive factor.

The backward units also have positive factors, and the masses there also have in reserve boundless enthusiasm for socialism. So long as the leadership there is able to take class struggle as the key link, rely on the masses and guide the masses to vigorously criticize capitalism and go all out to build socialism under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they can turn themselves from the backward to the advanced. Is it not true that many of our advanced units have been transformed from the backward? Shouyang in Shansi won the battle for emancipation in two years, and Such'ien in Kiangsu took five big steps forward in five years, thus becoming in one leap advanced counties in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Their changes gave the backward areas matchless confidence and tremendous inspiration.

Some of the advanced units should see this trend and perceive that as Tachai is advancing swiftly and vigorously full of vitality and many areas and units are trying to catch up in great haste and high spirits, they will lag behind if they do not keep on advancing. Only by looking at ourselves, exposing contradictions and looking for gaps according to the concept of one dividing into two and constantly setting higher demands and greater objectives for ourselves can we become more and more advanced and scale one peak after another.

Comrade Wang Chin-tzu, Deputy Secretary of the Hsiyang County Party Committee, aptly said: "The reason the advanced production teams can become what they are is that the cadres and masses there dare to expose contradictions, wage struggle and topple capitalism. If they do not recognize the contradictions and wage struggle after they have become advanced, they would be advanced production teams today but turn into backward production teams tomorrow." Revolution is like a boat rowed upstream, and if it does not go forward, it will be washed downstream. The advanced can be kept advanced only by constantly making efforts to become more and more advanced. For 25 years as in one day, Tachai forged ahead every day and made progress year after year without slackening their efforts or coming to a standstill. They worked for

socialism, thought about communism, continued the revolution and were never complacent. Just like Tachai, we should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "not allowing ourselves to be brought down by the joy of achievement or carried away by high honors," turn honor into a motive force for uninterrupted revolution, take achievement as the new starting point for continuing the revolution, fight arrogance and complacency, and never come to a standstill on the road of continued revolution.

Chairman Mao points out: "Man constantly has to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." Conceit and self-complacency and conservatism are bourgeois metaphysical viewpoints. We must study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with unflagging efforts, adhere to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the revolutionary movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction!

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

March Forward to a Bright Future

by

Hsü Yang (旭 陽)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 21, 1975)

Seven years ago Chairman Mao issued the great call, "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." In the short period of seven years, over 10 million educated young people enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's call, headed for mountainous and rural areas and followed the road of integration with the worker-peasant-soldier masses to become a thunderous revolutionary torrent that pushed our youth movement to a new stage.

Following the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses is a Marxist-Leninist line formulated by Chairman Mao for the youth movement. In his brilliant work, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao points out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." Integration with the worker-peasant masses is a road that must be trodden by the young people. Actively guiding the young people to follow the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses according to this revolutionary line formulated by Chairman Mao is an important strategical measure for combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, building socialism, and training millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The proletarian revolutionary cause is the cause of the masses, and its fundamental strength lies in the worker-peasant masses. The worker-peasant masses are the main forces in the revolution. In every crucial historical period of our revolution, Chairman Mao always called upon the revolutionary young people to go to the countryside and go among the worker-peasant masses. This was so in the period of the great revolution and the period of agrarian revolution, and was also so in the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the period of the War of Liberation. In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao again called on the educated young people to go to the countryside and to humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, thus once again pointing out the direction of advance for the broad masses of revolutionary young people.

The practice of revolution in half a century shows that this Marxist-Leninist line of Chairman Mao's is the lifeline of China's youth movement. Only by adhering to this correct line can the revolutionary young people "clearly understand that the workers and peasants are their own friends" and integrate themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants and unite

with them as one. Only in this way can they give full play to their own strength, unite the masses, triumph over the enemy and win victory in the revolution.

Opposed to Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line, there is also a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the youth movement. Taking the reactionary stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, those chieftains of revisionist lines, despied labor and were hostile to the workers and peasants. They hated the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside and were opposed to the integration of educated young people with the worker-peasant masses. They peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, disseminated reactionary fallacies such as "studying in order to become officials," "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," etc., and slandered the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside as "reform through labor in disguise," in a vain attempt to lead the educated young people astray and to reduce them into spiritual aristocrats divorced from reality, from labor and from the workers and peasants to form the social basis for them to restore capitalism. This is a "dark adverse current" in the youth movement.

"Revolution is the locomotive of history." The great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have made the movement for sending educated young people to mountains and the countryside roll forward to become an irresistible trend of historical development. However, the socialist society is a period in which moribund capitalism and nascent communism fight against each other. Revisionism is still the main danger at present. Whether or not the educated young people are required to head for mountainous and rural areas and follow the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses is still the focus of the present struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for the younger generation. The essence of the struggle is a question of training successors to which class.

The sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside is to create conditions for them to weather the storm and face the world in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, to "study revolutionary theory," to "carry out the production movement" and to "receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," so that there will be no lack of successors to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause started by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, thus guaranteeing that our Party and state will never change color. The broad masses of young people have heavy responsibilities on their shoulders and a long way to go. Under the unified leadership of the Party, they must take class struggle as the key link, bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line, criticize the "dark adverse current" that negates the great proletarian cultural revolution and the proletarian educational revolution and opposes the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside, and fight against all erroneous ideas and erroneous trends that stand in the way of our progress.

At present, our socialist revolution and socialist construction are in the crucial period of historical development. The national mass movement

to learn from Tachai in agriculture has also developed to a new crucial stage. "The countryside is a vast world where much can be done." In accordance with the orientation of the youth movement as guided by Chairman Mao, let us persist in making revolution in the countryside, unswervingly follow the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses and "march forward to a bright future."

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To Our Readers

- Announcing the change of the title of a special column from "Growing Up Through Steeling in the Vast World" to "Educated Youth"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 21, 1975)

The sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside is a profound and great social revolution to break with the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes, an important strategic measure for training and bringing up millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and a major event in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. For the sake of giving proper publicity to this socialist new thing, our newspaper has, starting from today, changed its special column "Growing Up Through Steeling in the Vast World" into a special page called "Educated Youth."

In the article, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao points out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." Practice shows that going to mountains and the countryside is a good form for integrating the educated young people with the worker-peasant masses. The fundamental task of this publication is to take class struggle as the key link and encourage the broad masses of educated young people to adhere to the orientation of the youth movement as guided by Chairman Mao, follow the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses, grow up through steeling in the three great revolutionary movements and unswervingly "march forward to a bright future."

"It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." "The countryside is a vast world where much can be done." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, this publication will actively publicize the advanced deeds of the educated young people who receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and transform their world outlook under the leadership of the Party; fully reflect the active role of the educated young people in fighting amidst hardships, changing customs and habits and transforming society in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and in the great revolutionary movement to build socialist new villages; sum up and recommend the typical experiences of town and country in properly conducting work for sending educated young people to mountains and the countryside, including typical experience created in the educational revolution.

The "Educated Youth" must adhere to the general orientation, be lively and vigorous, and show the salient features of the young people. We hope that this special page can become a tool for consolidating and developing the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the battlefront for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Party committees at all levels and the broad masses of educated young people must show fervent concern for it, energetic support it, and join us in making a success of this special page.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Tachai Sets Up Agricultural College

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 23, 1976)

the tachai people's commune in shansi province, where china's pace-setting tachai production brigade is located, set up a "may 7" agricultural college in september 1975 by expanding the former agricultural technical school. to educate a new generation of people with the tachai spirit, the college follows the policy of part-farmwork and part-study and open-door schooling.

in accordance with chairman mao's directive "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study", the college has enrolled students without imposing limitations of age and educational level. in general, students take a one-year course but may enter the school in the middle of semester and if necessary leave before completion of the regular curriculum.

the 30 students in the first group were selected from the commune's 20 production brigades. ten are cadres of the party and communist youth league branches and two are production team leaders who have rich practical experience. during their college study, students are paid in work points. like other commune members, by their own production brigades. the students apply the theoretical and technical knowledge they learn at school to their production work in the brigades.

apart from four full-time teachers, the college has as part-time teachers and lecturers 16 peasants and agro-technicians. under the leadership of the commune party committee, a leading group comprising representatives of the teachers, students and poor and lower-middle peasants has been formed to guide the revolution in education. while working out a teaching plan, opinions are canvassed from every production brigade.

the college has two courses: politics, mainly based on the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao; and scientific farming, which covers soil improvement and fertilizers, crop cultivation, plant protection and seed breeding. the teaching material is related to the growing seasons of the crops and closely combined with practice. the teachers and students have reclaimed 2.6 hectares of wasteland to serve as the base for combining study, production and scientific research.

the agricultural college has given first priority to transforming the thinking of the students and

takes class struggle as the main subject. the poor and lower-middle peasants recount their experience in building up tachai through struggle and help analyse the present-day struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the rural areas. the students themselves recall how they have grown up and their families' suffering in the old society. all this has helped the students to raise their proletarian consciousness, and through productive labour, to constantly heighten their ability to combat and prevent revisionism.

the new college has played a positive role in production since it was set up. last autumn, the students popularized a new wheat sowing technique in their brigades. the commune's more than 200 hectares of winter wheat seeded in wide apart rows will this spring be interplanted with maize to get two crops this year. over the past four months, the college has sponsored two short-term courses to train 26 lecturers in theoretical study and 15 technicians in forest and fruit tree care.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Chinese Peasants Manage Commune Financial Affairs

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 22, 1976)

china's rural people's communes manage their financial affairs democratically. the commune members elect representatives to take part in the work at various levels and hold discussion meetings to decide upon financial revenue and expenditure.

the economic system of collective ownership in china's rural areas at the present stage takes the form of three-level ownership that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the last as the basic accounting unit.

the people's communes on the hangchow-chiating-huchou plain, a famous grain-producer in china, provide a case in point.

people's communes, brigades and teams there have set up their own financial management groups of poor and lower-middle peasants. they supervise the financial

workers' adherence to socialist orientation, financial policy and the communes' budget expenditures.

in the chientangchiang commune, an hour's bus ride from the picturesque city of hangchow, the production brigades and teams convene regular meetings at which members discuss and decide on all larger commune expenditures and raise suggestions and criticisms.

the financial management group of the no. 15 production team of the shihching brigade is composed of three representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, a cadre and a book-keeper. at the monthly commune meetings, the cashier reads out the accounts for members to discuss in line with the principle of running the commune with diligence and frugality and consolidating the socialist collective economy. after the commune members have examined and approved the income and expenditure items, the book-keeper enter them into his records, and the peasants' representatives in the financial group checks up on the commune's assets and funds on the spot.

the democratic management of financial affairs encourages the commune members' interest in and concern with the consolidation of the collective economy. the chientangchiang commune produces both grain and silkworm cocoons. the no. 15 production team planned to build several rooms to expand its sericultural production in 1973. but production team leaders were hesitant for fear that this would cut the personal income of the commune members. after a series of lively discussion meetings, the team decided to build the rooms in the spirit of self-reliance and using available materials. the cadres and commune members built with their own hands six rooms with a floor space of 240 square metres, at a saving of 1,400 yuan. the total cocoon output in 1974 was 15 percent higher than the 1973 figure and personal income went up by 28 percent.

wei chin-ching, book-keeper and concurrently deputy leader of the production team, recalled the story and said: "the participation of commune members in financial management guarentees speedy development of our collective economy in a socialist way."

elected as book-keeper when the commune was set up in 1958, he has all along taken an active part in physical labour beside the other members. he refuses extra pay for his bookkeeping work and is praised by the masses.

according to rule, a book-keeper is elected at meetings of commune members, with new elections every year. a person who is re-elected may continue to hold office. members may remove him or her if proved

unequal to the task. in fact, the majority of the commune's 132 book-keepers have been re-elected every year since 1958.

commune members have a say not only on matters concerning their own production teams but also on those of the production brigades and communes. at the suggestion of commune members, the chientangchiang commune set up a brick and tile plant and a silk filature with the annual gross output value of 2.4 million yuan in the later half of last year.

lin ming-jen, secretary of the commune party committee, said: "commune members are masters of the country as well as of the commune. they have a democratic right to decide the politics, economy and culture and to supervise the production plan, distribution and the revenue and expenditure plan as well."

the communes set aside certain sums annually as reserve and welfare funds, and discuss and decide on their disposition. the chientangchiang commune puts aside 2 per cent of its annual income as a welfare fund, most of which is used to develop culture, education, health and medical care and other public welfare services. more than half the fund is spent on the improvement of public health for the commune members. all brigades of the commune have had their own cooperative medical service since 1969 in which commune members pay two yuan a year and are fully covered for medical care. the rest of the welfare fund is used for the aged, weak, orphaned and widowed and other members who have financial difficulties.

the cadres at various commune levels have a fine tradition of running the commune with industry and thrift, and do their best to reduce non-productive expenditures. apart from paying 3.3 per cent of its total income as agricultural tax to the state, the commune has paid special attention to expanding production and raising the income level of its members.

the commune topped its grain output of 12.7 tons per hectare for three successive years. total grain output was a dozen times the earlier post-liberation figure and cocoons increased by more than twentyfold. compared with 1958, when it was set up, the commune last year handed over to the state 4.3 times the cocoons, jute, rapeseed and pigs and other industrial crops and native products, and had a public accumulation fund that was 5.3 times higher. the annual income of every household had increased ninefold.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolia's Animal Husbandry Expands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 23, 1976)

in the past five years the inner mongolian autonomous region has added more than 10,000 herds to its stock of horses, sheep and various other kinds of animals. in the same period, it has provided the state with 25,000,000 animals, including draught animals and animals for meat.

"our herdsmen are building the grasslands rapidly. we are developing animal husbandry in line with the party's policy of a diversified economy in which animal husbandry is the main occupation," said the mongolian cadre padama, who is in charge of stockbreeding in the region. he said that they were developing forestry, agriculture, industry and side-line production at the same time.

before liberation, many grasslands in the region were hardly usable due to the shortage of water. with liberation, the herdsmen of the inner mongolian autonomous region became masters of the grasslands and they have embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. implementing the party's policy, the herdsmen first of all transformed large tracts of grasslands into main pasturages which are irrigated, and grown grass, trees and forage crops. the region has now opened up 140 million hectares of arid grasslands and built 360,000 hectares of main pasturelands.

take the hsianghuang banner on the silinghol grasslands. the whole banner has over 300,000 animals, averaging 0.1 hectare of pastureland per head. the grazing grounds are protected from windstorm and shifting sand by walls extending a dozen to several dozen kilometres. on this enclosed land the herdsmen have grown grass, sunk wells, planted trees and gradually introduced mechanization in animal husbandry. the hsianghuang banner last year reached an all-time record in its total number of livestock.

relying on the strength of the people's communes, the herdsmen of the inner mongolian autonomous region have also been developing forestry to help them control sandstorms and regulate weather conditions so as to promote the growth of forage crops, and provide timber for building houses and animal sheds. timber no longer has to be brought in from other parts of the country.

agriculture is also being developed in the pastoral areas so as to ensure forage for the animals in the winter and spring seasons. the state policy stipulates that the grain produced on such forage land, though shown in the statistics of total grain production, are exempt from taxation when used entirely as cattle feed.

the pastoral areas have now built up local industries, including the processing of dairy products, a woollen textile industry, carpet and tapestry making and machine repair works. this has not only helped the growth of livestock breeding but also raised the herdsmen's living standards.

side-line production is also promoted in many banners (counties) on the grasslands. a case in point is the wushen banner in the centre of the maowusu desert. while developing livestock breeding, the herdsmen here have transformed large tracts of sandy wastes into orchards and paddy fields and built reservoirs on the rivers which now make possible electricity supply and fish breeding. bee-keeping has also been successfully developed on the vast grasslands making use of nectar plants.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Factory-Run Scientific Research Institutes Achieve Significant Results

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 23, 1976)

scientific research institutes run by big and medium-sized factories and mines in northwest china's kansu province have in the last few years completed a number of research items at advanced world levels, some of which have filled blanks in chinese scientific research.

the hungshan tester plant used chinese material to produce more than a dozen instruments for testing metals, including a two-ton vacuum high-frequency fatigue tester, a 10-ton and a 50-ton high- and low-temperature low-frequency drawing and pressing fatigue tester. these are automated, high precision instruments covering a wide range of operations.

scientific research institutes run by industrial and mining enterprises are new things that have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution,

and provide favourable conditions for workers to participate in scientific research.

kansu province now has 23 factory-run scientific research institutes. among the more than 7,000 professional researchers are many selected from among workers with practical experience in production, a number of whom have taken up leading posts at various levels in the institutes.

a comparatively comprehensive network of factory-run scientific research centres has come into being, embracing petro-chemistry, metallurgy, machine-building, coal mining, building and light industry. research is being done in chemical products and equipment, oil extraction and refining technology, machine building, metal testing instruments, precision optical instruments, electric automation, synthetic fibres, metallurgical technology from mining, ore dressing, sintering, smelting to processing, high-vacuum equipment and special materials for the national defence industry.

the establishment of factory-run scientific research institutes, the participation of workers in research work and the significant results achieved mark the new progress kansu has made since the start of the cultural revolution in mechanization, automation, electrification and the application of up-to-date scientific techniques in industrial production.

under the leadership of party committees, the research workers have criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao that preached the worship of anything foreign and have overcome the tendency in doing research behind closed doors and divorce from the masses, production and practice. they have worked to make scientific research serve the socialist revolution and construction and taken an active part in productive labour.

eager to catch up with and surpass world advanced technical levels, scientific researchers and workers of the lanchow oil refinery have in a short space of time evolved the new technique of de-oiling of spraying wax. they worked hard day and night, even taking their meals and sleeping in the workshops. after making hundreds of tests and more than thirty technical innovations, they succeeded in setting up installations to apply the new technique of extracting paraffin from oil. in the last two years, they completed advanced-world-level research work on liquid urea de-waxing, bimetallic catalytic reforming and tower oxidized asphalt, and built china's first installations for producing the aluminium silicate catalyst and multi-purpose dispersing and detergent additives. the refinery's capacity is now two and a

half times that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. the varieties of its petrochemical products now number over 190, 12 times the planned figure.

a contingent of scientific researchers including many workers has been rapidly formed in the province. over 60 percent of the researchers of the oil extraction research institute under the yumen oilfield administration were selected from among workers with practical experience. thanks to their efforts, zones poor in oil have been turned into high-yielding zones, 142 discarded oil wells have been rejuvenated, and the level of automation has been raised.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

Peasant Expert in Earthquake Prediction

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 22, 1976)

earthquake prediction in china is conducted by both professionals at well-equipped seismological stations and amateurs using indigenous methods and improvised devices. yuan kuei-so, a commune peasant of malan brigade in hsingtai prefecture, hopei province, is both an amateur and an expert.

on december 28, 1973, yuan foretold that hochien county in the province would be hit by an earthquake of more than the fifth magnitude in a few days' time. his statement was based on the observation of a combination of unusual phenomena. three days later, an earthquake took place of exactly the kind he predicted.

he has to his credit several other accurate forecasts too. this is the result of his hard study and persistent practical observation of various phenomena.

yuan kuei-so started doing seismic research in 1966. on march 8 of that year, a strong earthquake hit hsingtai prefecture with the epicentre at malan brigade to which he belongs. the meticulous solicitude shown by the party and chairman mao for the people in the afflicted region, as well as the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their effort to offset the damage, greatly inspired him. he set his heart on helping with the prediction of earthquakes.

it was difficult work for yuan who had had only a few years' schooling. he went to nearby seismological stations to consult the technicians or look up data. he visited old peasants to learn from them how to observe abnormal natural signs prior to the occurrence of an earthquake. based on their information, he took the movement of well water as his main clue. he selected three old but "sensitive" brick wells in different locations as his observation points.

back from his day's work in the fields, he would spend his evenings observing and monitoring the movement of the well water. he studied the premonitory signs. proceeding from this, yuan extended his observation to obtain greater accuracy. he watched the behaviour of various animals before an earthquake, plus the recordings of various instruments. after repeated experiments, he designed some meters as indicators of earth currents, terrestrial magnetism, earth stress and also a warning system, all made of old waste material. then, summarizing the rules he had discovered heralding earthquakes, he made them into colloquial rhymes easy for people to remember and pass on.

new china attaches great importance to training peasants and workers to be technicians. over the past few years, yuan has been provided with various facilities by the party and government to help forward his study. this has enabled him to gain rich experience and to record and compile useful data. he has handed in valuable reference material.

he has attended 12 conferences at national, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, at which experience in predicting earthquakes has been exchanged. he has been invited to various forums and has taken part in surveys and expeditions sponsored by the national seismological bureau.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Mass Technical Innovations in North China City

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 22, 1976)

the north china industrial city of tientsin has reported an annual increase of more than 10 per cent in its total industrial output value for the last five years. much of the credit is laid to the mass technical innovation and transformation drives which have tapped the potential of existing enterprises and promoted production.

the total amount of funds turned over to the state by the industrial enterprises in tientsin in the period 1971 to 1975 was 5.6 times the state investment.

the city last year overfulfilled its target for the annual industrial output value. compared with 1970, production of steel, rolled steel, petroleum, electricity, sulphuric acid, tractors, chemical fibres, wrist watches and other major industrial products rose two to four times.

thanks to the mass technical innovations in the past few years, the city trial-produced several hundred to 1,000 new products and added nearly 10,000 new varieties in specifications every year. among those techniques which have been put in wide use in production were electronics, fluidics, jet looms, oxygen steel making processes, a new metal working technique which calls for little cutting, and a quick method for sorting out the best solutions to technical problems. other new techniques, such as micro-wave, laser, infrared, plasma, electro-analysis and solar energy, have been introduced in the production processes. the city has also added annually nearly 100 automatic or semi-automatic production lines.

"during the cultural revolution," says a leading cadre from a municipal industrial department, "the cadres and workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line of relying on specialists to run factories and putting profit in command, and so raised their socialist enthusiasm in launching the mass movements."

factories in the city often submit technical innovations and production plans to the workers for discussion. at the beginning of the fourth five-year plan, the power-generating equipment plant was assigned the urgent task of producing a 80,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine generating unit in two months. it required advanced design in place of a foreign country's clumsy design in order to reduce the power

house floor space and the construction work involved. the plant party committee urged that the task be discussed with the workers. a veteran worker, yen chen-po, who had worked for a capitalist at the age of 13 and been liberated with the founding of new china, spoke at the factory-wide discussion and volunteered to undertake the job. on his initiative, a group of workers, cadres and technicians was formed. in a few days they worked out a reasonable plan drawn from the dozen proposals they had raised, and in just three weeks produced the new generating unit.

the tientsin bicycle factory is an advanced unit with an outstanding record of technical innovations. the workers were resolved to go ahead through self-reliant efforts with little or no aid from the state. nineteen workers from the electro-plating workshop pooled their ideas and in eight days built an automatic line for the zinc vibration galvanizing process. their experience was spread to the whole factory where it touched off a mass technical innovations drive. in just two months, the workers made over 100 technical innovations including several automatic devices for bending and shearing plate steel and processing crank shafts. in the past few years, the factory has introduced well over 2,000 technical innovations, improved half the existing machines and manufactured 400 new pieces of equipment, thus helping double production capacity. the experience of this bicycle factory is now being popularized throughout the city.

tientsin holds meetings annually to exchange experience on technical innovations and transformation in which tens of thousands of people take part. some industrial departments organize groups to spread new techniques. some key projects and items requiring completion in a short time are jointly undertaken by several dozens and even several hundreds of factories in the city to benefit from the concentration of manpower and materials. the second machinery bureau organized a number of factories to combine efforts with the oilfield to trial-produce the complete sets of computers, meters and instruments needed to automate the oil extraction at the takang oilfield outside tientsin.

COAL INDUSTRY

New Progress in China's Coal Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

china's coal industry has recently made new advances in mine construction, coal production, establishment of farming and side-occupation bases and making use of pit refuse to produce building material.

two newly-built medium-sized coal mines in east china went into operation a short time ago. one, the shihtai coal mine, which is under huaipei mining administration in anhwei province, has an annual output of 600,000 tons. the deposits are rich, the thick seams are of good quality, 80 per cent of which is coking coal, and it is an important source for the iron, steel and other industrial production in east china. the other is the hsikang coal mine, under the laiwu mining administration in shantung province, with an annual output of 300,000 tons.

all the construction was completed up to the standard as designed and installations of various production lines function well, corresponding to state requirements.

workers, cadres and technicians, tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, worked all-out to complete the construction in record time. modeling themselves on the petroleum workers of the taching oilfield, they sunk the shafts despite the shortage of machinery and poor natural conditions.

six pairs of large and medium-sized shafts and an open-air coal mine have been built since 1958 under the shihtanching mining administration in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region. an average annual increase in coal output has been achieved since the cultural revolution started in 1966. great efforts have been made to develop farming and sideline occupations alongside coal production. party committee of this administration has encouraged the wives and other members of the miners's families to set up 14 farms on reclaimed wasteland near the mine shafts to supply the miners with grain, meat and vegetables.

the department of chiaotso city on the northern bank of the yellow river, one of china's coal centres, has used pit refuse, formerly regarded as waste material, to make bricks, tiles and hollow building blocks in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chairman Hill and Other Australian Comrades Visit Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 23, 1976)

e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), and his wife, and albert edward bull, vice-chairman of the party, and his wife paid a friendly visit to hainan island, kwangtung province, from february 19 to 23 in the company of keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the australian comrades arrived in haikou on february 19 by special plane separately from peking and kweilin. chang ken-sheng, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, went specially to hainan island to greet the distinguished guests. li erh-chung, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and secretary of the c.p.c. hainan administrative regional committee, gave a banquet in honour of comrade hill and his party.

while in hainan, comrade e.f. hill and others visited the haikou no. 1 rubber plant the haikou cocoanut shell carving workshop, the hsinglung state farm and a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in hainan island. the australian comrades were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Feb. 22, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team with tung nien-li as leader and chu hsiang-yun as deputy leader has paid a week-long friendly visit to austria and left here for west germany today.

the chinese team which arrived here on february 14 had four friendly matches with austrian players in vienna, judenburg, kuchl and salzburg. the chinese players also gave an exhibition match. the good sportsmanship and skill displayed by the players of the two countries won enthusiastic applause.

during the visit, the chinese players were accorded a warm and hospitable reception wherever they went. austrian minister of the interior otto roesch and responsible officials of salzburg state and city as well as judenburg city received them separately and saw the matches.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Study Group on Traumatic Surgery and Burns Leaves for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

a four-member canadian study group on reattachment of severed limbs and treatment of burns, led by dr. william reid waters, wound up its visits here and left in two separate teams on february 16 and today for further scientific investigations in southern china before returning home.

after arriving in peking on february 8, the canadian guests visited medical and other institutions and had academic discussions with chinese surgeons specializing in reattaching severed limbs and treating burns.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

equatorial guinean president macias nguema biyogo negue ndong received chinese ambassador hu ching-jui in bata on february 18 and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from malabo.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Vice Premier Sun Chien Meets Outgoing Hungarian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

sun chien, chinese vice-premier, this afternoon met with godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, who will soon leave here for home at the end of his term of office.

jozsa sandor, counsellor of the hungarian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

also present were liu chin-lin, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Posters Exhibition Held in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Feb. 22, 1976)

an exhibition on chinese posters closed at the strozzi palace in florence today.

the exhibition was held under the sponsorship of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china. it was well received by the public since its opening on february 6.

over 200 posters and new year paintings were on display. they showed the great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction won by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. many visitors selected and bought some of the posters as souvenirs.

during the exhibition, people in florence were interested in reports and discussions on chinese literature, art and archaeology and the film "a 2100-year-old tomb excavated".

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan met and had a cordial and friendly talk with visiting japanese friends here today.

they are: the citizens goodwill delegation from chiba prefecture with yoshiro takai as adviser and reiko hama as leader; the friendship activists' delegation from tohoku district with takao fuse as leader and keiichi kishimoto as deputy leader; and the worker-activists friendship delegation from okayama prefecture with masahiro ikuta as leader and hirondo fujita as secretary-general.

chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, was present on the occasion.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on february 19, 20 and 21 on a friendly visit to china.

Yamaguchi Meeting Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 23, 1976)

a meeting for an early conclusion of the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship with an anti-hegemony clause was held in ube city of yamaguchi prefecture yesterday.

the meeting was participated in by some 400 representatives of workers, peasants, youth, students, women and other strata from yamaguchi, shimane, tottori, okayama and hiroshima prefectures. they strongly denounced hegemonism practised by the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union.

soichiro furutani, director general of the yamaguchi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), pointed out in his report to the meeting that the miki cabinet only pays lip service to an early conclusion of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship while actually delaying it under this or that pretext. the cabinet intends to emasculate the proposed anti-hegemony clause of the treaty by attaching four conditions to it, he said.

furutani said that the conclusion of the proposed japan-china treaty will not only deal a telling blow to the two superpowers but also lay the foundation for further development of the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

furutani urged japanese workers, peasants, all other working people and people of various strata to unite closely and start an extensive campaign at factories, villages, schools and districts in demanding the japanese government work for an early conclusion of the treaty containing the anti-hegemony clause. he stressed that this is the most important topic for the struggling japanese people at the present time.

other speakers included representatives of the yamaguchi prefectural committee of the japanese communist party (left), the yamaguchi prefectural committee of the japanese socialist party, the yamaguchi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the yamaguchi general council of trade unions, the yamaguchi union of the liberation league of the "outcast" communities and the shimane headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as well as representatives of workers, women, teachers, students and other circles. all the speakers denounced the superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for practising hegemonism, and expressed their determination to strive for an early conclusion of

the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship containing the anti-hegemony clause.

the meeting unanimously adopted a declaration and a resolution protesting against the japanese government's delay in concluding the proposed treaty and demanding its immediate conclusion.

the meeting was followed by a demonstration march in ube city.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean National Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

the women's basketball team from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim tae yon concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here, gave a reception at noon today for the team's visit to china. among the guests were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and departments concerned, including tien wen-hui, mou tso-yun and chu tse.

during their stay in china, the korean friends visited peking and changsha where they had joint practice sessions with chinese basketball players. they received a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

colonel v.f. lobanov, military, air and naval attache of the soviet embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here at noon today to mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army.

attending were huang yu-kun, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, li chung-chi, deputy commander of the peking garrison, chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and tien tseng-pei, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in china.

present were also a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy here, and his wife.

Revolutionary Committees and Friendship Association Branches in Various Parts of China Lay Wreaths at Tombs of Fallen Heroes of Soviet Red Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

on the eve of the 58th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army and navy, the revolutionary committees and branches of the sino-soviet friendship association of liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang and hupeh provinces and luta city laid wreaths at the tombs of fallen heroes of the soviet red army or at the monuments to their memory in these places. the wreaths bore the words: "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the soviet red army who gave their lives in the war against fascism exclamation"

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the liaoning branch of the sino-soviet friendship association laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army and their tomb in shenyang.

the luta city revolutionary committee and the luta branch of the sino-soviet friendship association laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army on stalin square in talien and the cemetery of the fallen heroes of the soviet army in lushun. among those who laid wreaths in shenyang and luta were yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the provincial branch of the sino-soviet friendship association; cheng hsiang-chiu, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee, and kuo shih-hsin, vice-chairman of the luta city revolutionary committee.

on behalf of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, the changchun city revolutionary committee and the kirin provincial branch of the sino-soviet friendship association, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee lan kan-ting and vice-chairman of the changchun city revolutionary committee chen chung laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army on people's square in changchun.

tsao chih, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and liu wei, leading member of the provincial branch of the sino-soviet friendship association, laid wreaths at the tomb of the fallen heroes of the soviet army and the monument to their memory in harbin.

leading members of the revolutionary committees of manchouli city, suifenho city and aihui county in the province, also placed wreaths at the tombs of the fallen heroes of the soviet army or monuments to their memory in the localities.

wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; teng ken, vice-chairman of the wuhan city revolutionary committee, and li chen-ho, leading member of the provincial and city branches of the sino-soviet friendship association, laid wreaths at the tomb of the fallen heroes of the soviet air force volunteers in chiehfang park in hankou.

Concentration Camps in USSR

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

a drastic fascist dictatorship is being operated in the soviet union by the soviet social-imperialists.

information from various sources reveals that new tsars throw into concentration camps all those, who irrespective of their nationality dare to express opposition or resistance to their reactionary policy, thereby destroying them mentally and physically.

a report issued by the legislative proposals commission of the soviet of nationalities states that the overwhelming majority of prisoners who are deprived of freedom after trial are kept in labour reform camps. the location of 250 such concentration camps has been revealed by ex-prisoners who have been confined in them. other sources indicate that there are more than 1,000 such camps in the soviet union and that more than one million people are detained in them.

a large number of those under detention are political prisoners discontented with the new tsars' reactionary rule. since coming to power the soviet revisionist renegade clique has proclaimed decree after degree, stepping up the political suppression of those who dare to voice discontent, or stage opposition to them. the moscow revisionists have gone so far as to list these people as having committed "especially dangerous crimes against the state".

the number of political prisoners in the soviet union today is far greater than in tsarist russia, the soviet authorities often resorting to charges of "anti-soviet agitation and propaganda" and "slanders on the soviet state and social system" against those who express discontent and resist their reactionary rule. the sentence in such cases is in variably confinement in a concentration camp. the soviet authorities, under the pretext of combating "acts of hooliganism", crack down on mass political resistance. the brezhnev clique has decreed severe punishment for hooliganism. under these decrees violations of the social order and disrespect for society are treated as "acts of hooliganism". opposition to government representatives is regarded as "malicious hooliganism". all those who make a breach of these decrees are liable to be sentenced to long-term imprisonment.

a number of ex-concentration camp detainees have testified how people have been thrown into concentration camps for expounding and spreading beliefs and views contrary to those prevalent in official circles.

others were detained for openly expressing their opinions on this or that government decree and still others for denigrating the present soviet government and social system. many detainees in concentration camps opposed the brezhnev clique's aggression against czechoslovakia.

the brezhnev clique pursues a tyrannical policy of oppression against the people of non-russian nationalities in the soviet union.

political prisoners of non-russian nationalities are banished to remote areas. they are forbidden to use their own national languages when addressing officials, corresponding with friends, or meeting their families. pushing ahead with great russian chauvinism, the new tsars act like their predecessors did in the past.

three women political prisoners from the ukraine sent a letter to the united nations organisation in may 1973. in it they disclosed that the soviet authorities launched a "new wave of repression" in ukraine in the previous year. their letter states: "we have been persecuted and confined to prisons only because we, as ukrainians, advocate the preservation and development of the ukrainian national culture and language in ukraine." the western press also reported that in 1972, the number of so-called "nationalists" arrested by the soviet authorities was greater than ever before.

in 1974 more than 100 political prisoners of all nationalities in the perm concentration camp in the urals signed a joint letter stating: "on the one hand the soviet government claims that it strongly supports human rights and is signatory to numerous pacts and declarations endorsing those rights. on the other hand the soviet government does not hesitate to arrest those who have the courage to express their opinions ... those who struggle for the development of their own national culture. ...."

in 1969, the brezhnev clique issued its so-called "corrective labour code". it boldly proclaims: "punishment does not have as one of its aims the incurring of physical suffering or the lowering of human dignity." this assertion is deliberately flouted by the moscow revisionists who have resorted to a whole series of despicable measures to inflict both physical and mental torture on political prisoners in concentration camps.

ex-political prisoners point out: "through these camps passes an uninterrupted flow of human beings, millions of them. they are sent back into society physical and moral cripples. this is the result of a deliberate penal policy, worked out by experts and presented by them ... with a cynicism worthy of the concentration camp experts of the third reich."

there are four categories of so-called "labour reform camps" namely: ordinary, hard (or intensified), strict and special regimes. each camp is encircled by barbed-wire entanglements and electrified iron railings and there are tall watch towers to keep the prisoners under constant surveillance. the detainees are forced to have their heads shaved and wear prison uniforms. prisoners confined to the special regime are subjected to the ignominy of having a number prominently stamped on their clothes.

imitating hitler, the soviet authorities torture prisoners by keeping them in a constant state of hunger. the soviet authorities explicitly stipulate in their so-called "corrective labour code" that in "corrective labour" camps, a starvation system will be enforced in order to punish criminals.

every known form of savage punishment is prevalent in concentration camps. nine political prisoners disclosed in a letter to the international red cross: "in the camps every method is put into service with one objective -- to break our wills and force us into submission. ... the entire establishment of the camp is aimed at transforming human beings into terrified and subservient animals ...." they also pointed out that anyone who is not subservient is confined to a damp and cold "punishment cell" or "solitary confinement cell". some are handcuffed, or put in straight jackets, and their daily ration reduced to the minimum. prisoners emerging from these "prisons within a prison", can only stagger along.

the camp authorities aid and abet guards to behave brutal by authorizing them to release fierce dogs to bite prisoners. they have also authority to strip prisoners and search them in the open air when the temperature is 30-40 degrees below zero. they even provide special awards for killing a would-be escapee from the camp, every guard who carries out this ignoble job is entitled to enjoy two-weeks holiday with his family.

soviet "scientists" are reported to have carried out experiments on political prisoners in the concentration camps on wrangel island, a camp closely resembling the infamous nazi "death camps".

the cruel trampling underfoot and killings fail to make the discontented submit. this tyranny stimulates the people's hatred for the soviet new tsars. political prisoners in concentration camps often wage struggles of all kinds, including refusal to work, hunger strikes and insurrections. to the confusion of the brezhnev clique, they expose and denounce the fascist crimes of the soviet revisionist authorities to the soviet people and people all over the world.

hunger strikes occurred in concentration camps in mordovia and perm in december, 1973 and from april to august in 1974. prisoners in one camp in kazakhstan refused to work in the summer of 1969 and demanded improvement in their conditions. the soviet authorities dispatched troops to open-fire on the 6,000 prisoners. when the prisoners in the potma concentration camp launched an insurrection in 1970 in protest against the authorities' persecution, armed police and "kgb"'s agents went in to brutally suppress them. over 50 prisoners declared they would rather die than surrender.

a ukrainian lawyer, who was put into a concentration camp because of his opposition to the great russian-chauvinism pushed by the soviet new tsars, said: "the longer i suffer here, the more i feel that my road is correct." an armenian engineer, put into perm concentration camp in 1973, said: "we can be annihilated, but we will never submit. we will fight until final victory. that is our oath." on a prisoner of the ryazan region said: "communism is the future for the whole of mankind and the guiding thought in all my activities and i will exert all my strength to make it come earlier." one communist, who had been put into a concentration camp for opposing the dark rule of the soviet revisionists, indomitably declared in court: "my ardent love for socialism has made me the defendant and even if i be put on trial ten times i will safeguard my communist ideal as long as i have strength to do so."

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Noose Around Neck of New Tsars

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

following is a commentary by hsinhua correspondent under the title "a new noose around the neck of the new tsars":

aggressors of all descriptions have one thing in common: whenever they succeed in their aggression at one place, they get so excited as to swagger like conquering heroes. but these reactionaries going against the tide of history forget that they have put a new noose around their own necks, with the people of the oppressed nations holding the other end of it. the aggression and expansion in angola by soviet social-imperialism today is such a new noose around its neck. sooner or later, the entire people of angola will tighten the noose to make the new tsars pay the debt in blood.

in a few months since the outbreak of the civil war in angola, the soviet social-imperialists have given money and arms and driven large numbers of mercenaries to that african country for mass slaughtering and looting. even more atrocious and insidious than other colonialists, old and new, they are dying to swallow up that country, newly freed from the portuguese colonial rule. going wild with joy, they put their propaganda machine in motion to sing praises of their "victories". what a striking likeness between the arrogant and aggressive new tsars and the overbearing german fascists of the past excl. it can be said with certainty that the new tsars will not fare better than the german fascists.

through the intervention, the soviet union evidently aims to control angola and use it as a strategic point for world domination. this inevitably encroaches upon angola's independence and state sovereignty and the fundamental interests of its people, and places the soviet union in irreconcilable opposition to the angolan people. the soviet aggression and intervention have caused the death of more than one hundred thousand angolans and rendered large numbers of people destitute and homeless. the crime perpetrated by the new tsars in angola has roused the deep indignation of the angolan people, which will erupt some day like a volcano. the latest indication of upsurge is the mass demonstrations in the port of luanda where people repeatedly staged slow-downs and destroyed port facilities.

the soviet control of and intervention in angola are a prelude to its further division and control of the whole of africa. facts show that intensified aggression and expansion in africa and control of the whole

continent to strengthen its position in rivalry for hegemony with the united states form an important link in the chains of the soviet union's counter-revolutionary global strategy after the "european security conference". therefore many african people have raised the following question since the outbreak of the civil war in angola: "will the bloody angolan tragedy extend outside the frontiers of angola?" this has been borne out by facts. many countries, especially those in central africa, have felt the menace of soviet aggression and expansion when the bloody tragedy is still going on in angola. zambian president kaunda recently pointed out, "the effects of foreign intervention are now being felt in zambia" and that "a number of foreigners and people financed by the foreigners have infiltrated our country." they are "like an orchestra with an invisible conductor on the pay roll of a social-imperialist power," he said.

the zaire press agency pointed out that the soviet aggressors' savage bombing of zaire's dilolo "is only the first phase of a plan of invasion of central africa," "zambia, the second target of the soviet union after zaire, will not be the last." a communique of the seven central african foreign ministers' conference said, "the extremely grave situation in angola directly menaces the peace and security in central africa in particular and in africa as a whole." a joint statement issued by the presidents of uganda, zaire, liberia and the central african republic pointed out that the activities of the soviet aggressors against zaire and other places in africa "will probably lead to the recolonization of independent african states." the indignant african people have pointed out: "the predatory tiger has come in from the back door."

the stark facts of the soviet revisionists' flagrant aggression in angola have aroused universal vigilance. naturally, people would ask: would there be a second or a third angola on the african continent? would the soviet revisionists repeat their old trick and stretch their tentacles to central africa or even southern africa under the signboard of "supporting the national liberation movement"? this is a serious but realistic question. through the angolan incident, more and more african people have come to understand what the soviet union's profession of "internationalist duty" and "natural ally" really means. the intensifying soviet aggression and expansion will inevitably bring about a new upsurge in the struggle against soviet hegemonism of the african people who have a revolutionary tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

historical facts prove that nations, no matter how powerful, which carry out aggression against other nations all end in failure. the portuguese colonialists

who had ruled angola for 500 years were finally driven out by the angolan people. moreover, times have changed. the people have awakened and the days when the imperialists could do what they like are gone forever. one may recall how arrogant were the german fascists in the 1930s and 1940s and the u.s. imperialists after the second world war. but, it did not take long for hitler's empire to collapse and the u.s. imperialists to fall from their zenith. the soviet social-imperialists who are rabidly carrying out expansion are also paper tigers, for their ambition far exceeds their power. like the u.s. imperialists in their time, they will meet the same fate: "wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck", and will be besieged by the people of angola, africa and the whole world.

as a result of the frenzied soviet aggression and intervention, the angolan people's national liberation cause is suffering from a setback for the time being, but "this was only temporary, that the darkness would soon pass and the sun break through." the struggle of the angolan people to defend national independence is a just cause which will surely win the sympathy and support of all african and other peoples of the world. tempered in protracted armed struggle, the angolan people will never tolerate the aggression, intervention and domination by the new tsars. they will certainly drive the soviet aggressors out and achieve genuine national independence, solidarity and unity on their territory so long as they treasure the national interests and persist in struggle.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Former US President and Mrs. Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

chairman mao tsetung today met with richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, mrs. nixon and john v. brennan, a member of his party.

at the meeting, chairman mao shook hands with the american guests, welcoming them to china, and had a friendly conversation with mr. nixon on a wide range of subjects. at the end of the conversation, chairman mao asked mr. nixon to convey his regards to president gerald r. ford upon returning home.

present at the meeting and conversation were hua kuo-feng, chinese acting premier, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states, wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, and tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Mr. Nixon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

acting premier of the state council hua kuo-feng and former president of the united states of america richard m. nixon continued talks here this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon Attend Peking Soiree,
Visit Exhibition on National Movement
to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon attended a soiree here this evening.

among those who attended the performances together with the american guests were chinese leaders hua kuo-feng, chiang ching and yao lien-wei, and leading members of the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of culture, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments chiao kuan-hua, yu hui-yung, huang chen, hsieh ching-yi, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chang han-chih, chu lin, lin ping and chu chuan-hsien.

present at the soiree were members of mr. nixon's entourage and deputy chief harry e.t. thayer and other officials of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

the programme presented by the performing arts troupe of china included such modern chinese revolutionary songs and dances as "people of taiwan, our own brothers" and "militiawomen on the grassland", pieces of classical music including "my thoughts, to the tune of man chiang hung", and the american folk songs "home on the range" and "america the beautiful". the performances drew hearty applause.

at the end of the soiree, mr. and mrs. nixon, accompanied by hua kuo-feng, chiang ching, yao lien-wei and others, went up stage to congratulate the artistes on their success and present them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

earlier this morning, mr. and mrs. nixon saw the exhibition on the national movement to learn from tachai in agriculture at the national agricultural exhibition centre in the company of vice-chairman yao lien-wei of the national people's congress standing committee. also in their company were hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states.

mrs. nixon visited the peking no. 5 kindergarten this afternoon and the peking municipal children's palace yesterday afternoon where she saw primary and middle schoolchildren engaged in scientific, technical, literary, art and sports activities.

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CRITICISM OF "TAKING THE THREE INSTRUCTIONS AS THE KEY LINK"

The Mortal Wound Is the Restoration of Capitalism

- the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University criticize the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 17, 1976)

"Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

This important instruction recently issued by our great leader Chairman Mao has greatly strengthened the fighting will of the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University in striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They say that "taking the three instructions as the key link" is the revisionist program of the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves in roundly opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao's instruction is precisely a tit-for-tat criticism of it. We must firmly grasp and make full use of this strong ideological weapon and carry through to the end the struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In accordance with this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, the Peking University Party Committee has led the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers in studying the expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and in reviewing the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the past year.

In the spring of 1975, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country conscientiously studied our great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising

dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal, too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." These important instructions by Chairman Mao further raised the consciousness of the people throughout the country in taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and carrying the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. Chairman Mao reminded us that "it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." The revolutionary masses enthusiastically studied and discussed these instructions. At the same time, this also aroused fear and resistance among those people who represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and attempted to restore capitalism. They opposed criticism of revisionism and resented the criticism of bourgeois rights. They thus had to think of ways to sabotage this study movement.

It was at this time that the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refused to repent and reform themselves, distorted with an ulterior object in view our great leader Chairman Mao's instructions. They put two other instructions on the same footing with the instruction on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deceptively put forward the slogan of "taking the three instructions as the key link." They attempted to use this tactic to negate Chairman Mao's consistent teachings on the need to take class struggle as the key link and to grasp class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, to negate his important instruction on the need to thoroughly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to negate the necessity to place the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat above all else. They also alleged that "the three important instructions are inter-related and cannot be separated from one another." From then on, they publicized everywhere that "this is the general program for all kinds of work."

The reality of this serious struggle makes us understand profoundly that the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves have impatiently cast forth this revisionist program and flagrantly opposed Chairman Mao's instruction on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat because they want to oppose and do away with the principle of taking class struggle as the key link, the Party's basic line, the criticism of revisionism and capitalism, and the restriction of bourgeois rights of which the capitalist-roaders within the Party are very much afraid. The mortal wound of "taking the three instructions as the key link" is the practice of revisionism and restoration of capitalism.

What should we take as the key link throughout the entire historical period of socialism? With this question in mind, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University conscientiously studied relevant expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Marx and Engels pointed out: "For almost 40 years, we have paid great attention to class struggle and regarded it as the direct motive force of

history. We particularly attach great importance to the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and consider it the biggest level for implementing reforms in modern society. Therefore, we can never take the same road with those who want to write off class struggle from the movement."

Lenin pointed out: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in a new form. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the struggle carried out by the proletariat which has won victory and seized political power against the bourgeoisie which has been defeated but not wiped out and made extinct, and which has not ceased but stepped up its resistance.

Back on the eve of the transition of the Chinese revolution from the new democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out at the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee that after the seizure of political power throughout the country, the principal contradiction at home was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." He especially reminded us that after the enemies with guns were wiped out, there would still be enemies without guns who were bound to wage desperate struggle against us, and we could never take them lightly. After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main, Chairman Mao also warned the whole Party: "Class struggle is not yet over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological sphere between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times even become very acute."

In 1962, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Never forget classes and class struggle." He also set forth for our Party the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism.

In the course of criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in 1965, Chairman Mao once again pointed out: "Class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transition period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so."

In the May 16, 1966 circular, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and the cultural spheres are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once the time is ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorshp of the bourgeoisie."

The brilliant and wise assertions of our revolutionary teacher make the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of the university profoundly understand that in class society, class struggle is invariably the motive force and lever of historical development. In the entire historical period of socialism, there always are classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction. "The existence and development

of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie determine and influence the existence and development of other contradictions." Therefore, we must take class struggle as the key link in all our work.

In calling for taking the three instructions as "the key link in all kinds of work," the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves mean to negate the principle of taking class struggle as the key link and to oppose Chairman Mao's consistent teachings. They not only raise stability and unity and development of the national economy to the "key link" status, but also call for "taking consolidation as the key link," etc. By resorting to such eclectic tactics to confuse and replace the key link with other items, they have cast this key link of class struggle to the winds.

After studying the history of the struggles by the proletarian revolutionary teachers against opportunism, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University discover that what the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves energetically publicize is nothing more than the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the theory of productive forces peddled again and again by opportunists at home and abroad. The socialism they want to build is nothing but Khrushchev's "goulash," and "jeweled palace in Elfland's hills."

Why do the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves want to negate the principle of taking class struggle as the key link? What are they attempting to do? One can understand this clearly by taking a look at the following confession:

When the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was blowing hard, the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refused to repent and reform themselves baldly said, "So long as others accuse you of practicing restoration, you have done your work well." This fully shows that their whole aim in "taking the three instructions as the key link" is to restore capitalism. They negate the principle of taking class struggle as the key link not because they want to write off class struggle but because they want to lull the revolutionary vigilance of the proletariat and the masses of the people. What they want to negate is the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. As regards the attack launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, far from giving it up, they exercise an ever tighter grip on it. They boldly launch counter-attack in revenge against the proletariat, follow the example of Confucius in "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" and go all out to restore capitalism. The conclusive evidence lies in that as soon as the revisionist program of "taking the three instructions as the key link" is cast forth, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts with restoration and regression as its objective begins to blow.

In his struggle against opportunism, Lenin pointed out: "The theoretical victory of Marxism compels its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. This is historical dialectics." Waving a Red flag to oppose the Red flag is the heirloom of all opportunists in opposing Marxism.

The revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University cite numerous facts to show that, while giving lip service to implementing Chairman Mao's three instructions, the capitalist-roaders within the Party actually pour cold water on the revolutionary mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, extend bourgeois rights and widen the three major differences. Acting like bourgeois aristocrats and lords, they energetically whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They allege that "the present is not so good as the past," and attempt to negate the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and to strangle socialist new things. In specific departments where they have usurped leadership, the capitalist-roaders on the move "recruit hermits" and "call to office those who have fallen into obscurity" on the one hand, and laud to the skies the bourgeois intellectuals who have not been satisfactorily reformed in a vain attempt to place these bourgeois intellectuals above the Party committee. On the other hand, they try their utmost to sow discord in the relationship between the intellectuals and the Party and to oppose the intellectuals who advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

They distort the slogan of stability and unity, and use various means to sabotage stability and unity. They negate the "three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young" and the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The facts fully show that those who practice revisionism are bound to promote disunity. The capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves are the source of disunity. Calling black white, they unscrupulously split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and direct their spearhead against our great leader Chairman Mao and against his revolutionary line.

They use the development of the national economy and the realization of "four modernizations" as the banner to hoodwink people, and instigate people everywhere to whip up a "vocational typhoon" or "economic typhoon" in a vain attempt to sweep away proletarian politics, the key link of class struggle, and the Party's basic line, and to replace them with bourgeois politics and the revisionist line. Some units once again bring out material incentives, profits in command and the rules and regulations for the practice of control, strangulation and suppression which had been discredited by criticism in the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus hampering the development of production. The workers of a factory run by Peking University aptly say, "The capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves basically have no desire to develop socialist production, but only want to undermine socialism, sabotage production and restore capitalism.

These alarming facts make the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University see clearly the danger of the revisionist program with the "three instructions as the key link." They re-study Chairman Mao's important instruction: If we forget classes and class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, "then it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party or a fascist

party, and the whole of China would change its color." Comrades, please think it over in the light of actual struggle. How dangerous this would be!

Grasping the essence of the revisionist line pushed by the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University expose and criticize the revisionist program with the "three instructions" as the key link, and come to realize more profoundly that the current struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is a great struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the continuation of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They say, "A great victory has been won in the great debate on the educational revolution, but the struggle is not over and is still developing in depth. The policies laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party have always been based on the principle of 'taking warning from the past in order to be more careful for the future and treating the illness to save the patient.' We will keep a close watch on how the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves will act."

Full of revolutionary pride and great aspirations, the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University, under the leadership and solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and under the direct leadership of the university Party committee and other Party organizations in the university, are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of the whole country, see through in good time any plot the capitalist-roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves may hatch, brave the wind and waves, and win still greater victories in striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Effectively Grasp the Revolutionary Movement for Building Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country in Our Own Hands

- in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the Foreword and Introductory Notes to The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside

by

Chi Yen (纪岩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 27, 1975)

At present, a great revolutionary movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties is vigorously surging forward throughout the country. This is another great revolution in our countryside after the land reform, agricultural cooperation and the switch-over to people's communes. At this important juncture, our going over again the great teachings given by Chairman Mao 20 years ago in the Foreword and Introductory Notes to The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside is of very great significance toward guiding this current revolutionary movement in the countryside.

In the latter half of 1955, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's famous report "On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation" and the "Resolution Concerning the Question of Agricultural Cooperation" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 7th CCP Central Committee, "the situation in China underwent a fundamental change" and millions upon millions of peasants in the whole country rapidly whipped up a sweeping high tide of agricultural cooperation of great historical significance. In order to reflect the entire features of the socialist upsurge in the countryside, promptly sum up experiences and lessons, further criticize Right opportunism, overcome Right conservative ideas which still existed in many respects, and consolidate and develop the great achievements of agricultural cooperation, Chairman Mao personally wrote the Foreword and Introductory Notes to the book The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside.

In the Foreword and Introductory Notes, Chairman Mao highly praised the broad masses of peasants for "taking part in this movement with great enthusiasm and in a very orderly manner," and sharply criticized Right opportunism within the Party. He pointed out: "Some individuals, although they call themselves Communists, show little interest in the socialism we are now building. Not only do they fail to support the enthusiastic people--they throw cold water on the people's heads." Chairman Mao made use of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method to comprehensively explain the line and general and specific policies of the Party for leading the agricultural cooperation movement, and issued a new combat call to the whole Party and the people of the whole country.

The brilliant ideas expounded by Chairman Mao in the Foreword and Introductory Notes are a sharp weapon for us to victoriously carry out

socialist revolution and socialist construction. It has guided such a new thing as agricultural cooperation to develop healthily in the arduous and tortuous struggle and at the same time also pushed forward the socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce and "given impetus to the phenomenal progress of China's productive forces." It has also raised the political and ideological consciousness of millions upon millions of peasants, thus enabling the socialist spirit to be carried forward throughout the country, giving impetus to the launching of socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and thereby further broadening the socialist battlefront in town and country, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The strengthening of Party leadership over revolutionary movements is an extremely important idea in the Foreword and Introductory Notes. In the Foreword, Chairman Mao points out that the fundamental reason China's agricultural cooperation movement is able to develop rapidly and healthily lies in that "every local Party organization is giving all-round leadership to the movement." In the Introductory Note to the first article -- "The Party Secretary Takes the Lead and All the Party Members Help Run the Co-ops," Chairman Mao clearly tells the whole Party that the specific policy of the Party toward the agricultural cooperation movement is "dynamic leadership, steady progress" and "comprehensive plans and more active leadership." In the Introductory Note, Chairman Mao asks the Party secretaries at all levels, from secretaries of provincial Party committees to secretaries of basic-level Party branches, to "take up the entire task of agricultural cooperation."

In particular, in light of the situation that Party leadership in many places was lagging behind the mass movement at that time, Chairman Mao also profoundly pointed out in the Introductory Note to the article "A Co-op Run by the Masses on Their Own Initiative Against the Wishes of the Leadership": "At present, socialist factors are growing daily and hourly in the rural areas throughout the country, the broad masses of peasants demand to organize co-ops, and great numbers of leading figures who are clever, capable, fair and active have emerged from among the masses. This situation is very rousing. The greatest defect is that in many places Party leadership still has not taken the initiative to catch up. The present task is to make the Party committee at all levels adopt the positive stand of Marxism-Leninism, take the entire task of agricultural cooperation in their own hands and lead this movement with a positive, jubilant, welcoming and spare-no-effort attitude." Chairman Mao's instruction profoundly elucidated the dialectical relationship between the strengthening of Party leadership and the revolutionary mass movement, clearly and definitely pointed out the great responsibility shouldered by the Party committees at all levels and the correct attitude to be taken in the face of great revolutionary mass movement.

Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country constitute a new important stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction in China's countryside, and is a profound revolution involving the superstructure and the economic base. It "symbolizes that China's socialist revolution in economy (the portion of the relations of production not yet completely transformed), politics, ideology, technology and

culture are pressing ahead in full steam." By properly conducting this great revolution, we can better launch political and ideological struggles for Marxism to prevail over revisionism and the proletariat to prevail over the bourgeoisie; can without fail boost the national economy so that China will join the front ranks of the world before the end of this century, and can do a still better job of getting prepared against war. In this way, our dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist system will be further consolidated and strengthened. We must fully recognize the great political significance of this revolutionary movement. In building a Tachai-type county within the confines of a county, the key lies in the county Party committee; in popularizing Tachai-type counties in a province or a prefecture, the key lies in the provincial Party committee or prefectural Party committee. Therefore, in order to win this great revolution, Party leadership at all levels "must march ahead of the movement, not lag behind it." The committees should effectively grasp the movement in their own hands just as they led agricultural cooperation in the past.

The fundamental guarantee for effectively grasping the movement to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country in one's hand is to study theory and correctly orient the line. As far as the Party committee is concerned, in order to lead the movement, the most fundamental is to grasp the line. The correctness or incorrectness of the line decides the success or failure of the revolutionary mass movement. Therefore, in order to win victories in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, it is necessary to take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the guide, take class struggle as the key link, and adhere to the Party's basic line.

Theory is the basis of the line. One who cannot distinguish between right and wrong in theory is bound to have a blurred idea of the line. In order to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, it is necessary to follow the example of Tachai and Hsiyang, adhere to the Party's basic line, vigorously grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, constantly use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to educate the peasants, and strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the spheres of politics, economy, ideology and culture. If we do not recognize the experience of Tachai and Hsiyang from the plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat and conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we would not be able to understand essentially the experience of Tachai and Hsiyang, and would even look upon Tachai and Hsiyang as production models and regard the movement to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country as a production movement. With such a mentality taken as the guide, the movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is bound to go astray. Therefore, in the movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, whether or not we conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a major question bearing on the line and the whole situation which demands our high attention.

The process of building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is one that calls for the vigorous criticism of revisionism and capitalism and the vigorous practice of socialism. In order to make vigorous criticism and go all-out in work, it is necessary to take the theory of the dictatorship of

the proletariat as weapon and distinguish first of all from the line what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is socialism and what is capitalism. In the entire historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction in the countryside is still the struggle between the two classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the socialist and capitalist lines. The struggle is extremely complicated and is also diversified in form of expression. Capitalist things often swagger around town under the signboard of "collective economy"; revisionist things are also often passed for Marxism to hoodwink the masses. If we do not arm our minds with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we would be unable to recognize the characteristics and law of the class struggle in the socialist period and would mistake revisionism for Marxism and look upon capitalism as socialism. In the end, we would go astray.

Following the development of the revolutionary movement to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, there will be many questions which have to be explained scientifically and theoretically. This will further deepen the study of theory, thus enabling us to better deepen our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and constantly raise our ability of making use of Marxism to analyze and solve problems. Therefore, the linking of the study of theory with the movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the use of theory to guide the movement and the study of theory in the course of the movement can give impetus to deepening the study of theory and the development of the movement. Any idea or method to sever the study of theory from the movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country and stand them against each other is wrong.

The proper grasping of the revolutionization of leading bodies is the central link for effectively grasping the movement in one's own hands. In building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the key lies in leadership. With a leading body that unswervingly and consistently adheres to the Party's basic line and various policies, the experience of Tachai and Hsiyang can rapidly blossom and bear fruit in the locality. Class struggle in socialist society is protracted and complicated and at times even very acute. This kind of struggle is bound to reflect itself inside the leading body. A good leading body must take class struggle as the key link, constantly carry out rectification and properly improve the revolutionization of itself.

To grasp the rectificaiton of leading bodies, it is first necessary to grasp the county Party committee. The county Party committee is a leadership organ as well as an executive organ. With a revolutionized county Party committee, it is possible to lead the leading bodies of communes and brigades as well as the broad masses of cadres and the people, and there will be great hope for the building of Tachai-type counties. For Shihchia-chuang Prefecture in Hopei Province which has done rather well in learning from Tachai in agriculture, one important experience is that its prefectural Party committee lays the emphasis in work on the strengthening of the revolutionization and building of county Party committees, constantly and repeatedly grasps the checking up of leading bodies of county Party committees county by county, and properly carries out ideological revolutionization.

Practice shows that in rectification the county Party committee should lay emphasis first on ideological rectification. This means that it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and, in accordance with the basic principle of "three musts and three mustn'ts" and in contrast to the six criteria for Tachai-type counties, analyze the tendencies and characteristics of class struggle in the locality, check whether or not we have grasped class struggle and criticized capitalism, and conscientiously "unfold a proletarian struggle against non-proletarian ideas."

It is necessary to build a command post which dares to lead the masses of the whole county to carry out battle. A basic experience of Hsiyang in building itself into a Tachai-type county in three years is to constantly fight within the county Party committee against revisionist influence, against bourgeois ideas and against the influence of the force of habit of small production within the Party, and to give impetus to the revolutionization of the county Party committee. Among the leading members of the county Party committee, some still stay ideologically at the stage of democratic revolution and they do not see or go to fight against revisionism and capitalism; some are just afraid and they dare not wage struggle; some are unwilling to wage struggle because they themselves have problems of one kind or another; and an extremely small number of them are even opposed to struggle. The positive and negative aspects of experience tell us that without intra-Party struggle, there would not be any revolutionization of the county Party committee. Therefore, in order to rectify itself, the county Party committee must be bold and good at waging struggle, and solve the question of right and wrong in line in the real sense both in ideological understanding and in actual deed. If we do not wage struggle or depart from the question of the line and get endlessly entangled, rectification would be just a passing show, and there would be no hope of building Tachai-type counties.

In grasping the revolutionization of leading bodies, the strengthening of organizational construction is also very important. It is necessary to properly equip them with No. 1 and No. 2 men. The practice of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies at all levels is a socialist new thing emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution and must be conscientiously adhered to. It is necessary to promote the outstanding persons in the movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country to leading posts at all levels. At the same time, it is also necessary to pay attention to maintaining the relative stability of leading members.

In order to take the initiative in leading this revolutionary movement leading cadres of the Party at all levels must join the masses in fighting against nature and remold their own subjective world while remolding the objective world. The persistent participation of the broad masses of cadres in collective productive labor is a great achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is of very great significance to our inheriting and carrying forward our Party's glorious tradition of arduous struggle, restricting bourgeois rights, resisting corruption by bourgeois ways of life, establishing close ties with the masses and pushing forward the reform of state organs. In the movement to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country,

the participation of leading cadres in collective productive labor is especially important. This is because when the leading cadres personally take the lead in exerting themselves in work on the forefront of production and work and think as one with the masses, the masses will tell all they know without reserve, and only thus can the leading cadres acquaint themselves with the true thoughts, feelings, opinions and expectations of the masses, absorb rich ideological nourishment from the masses, and get hold of timely, accurate and concrete first-hand information concerning the movement. In this way, the instructions, plans and decisions made by the leadership and the various measures it adopted would be opposite to reality and be rapidly translated into the conscious action of the masses. Also, only when the leading cadres take the lead in making all-out efforts can they better mobilize and organize the masses and fully arouse their enthusiasm for going all out in building socialism.

In order to grasp the revolutionary movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country in our own hands, we must also persistently apply the Marxist-Leninist leadership method of "penetrating deep into one point to gain experience in order to promote the whole." Chairman Mao teaches us: "The responsibility of a leader is not only to point out the orientation of struggle and set forth the tasks of struggle, but also to sum up concrete experience and quickly propagate such experience to the masses so that what is correct can be popularized and mistakes will not be committed again." In leading this great revolutionary movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, Party committees at all levels must bear the whole situation in mind and have typical examples in hand. For this reason, leading cadres of the Party, primarily the No. 1 and No. 2 men, must personally go to stay at selected spots and use the spots to lead the whole area. This is the important way for us to gain experience and to enhance our ability, and is also the best method for combining a general call with specific guidance and combining the leadership with the masses. The leaders must, through staying at selected spots, conduct conscientious and meticulous study on the characteristics and laws of the movement and on how to guide the healthy development of the movement and sum up experience and lessons therefrom for popularization in the whole area so as to guide the entire movement to move forward continuously.

In the course of leading the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, the CCP Committee of Shihchiachuang Prefecture first grasped the advanced model of Chengting county and organized the two counties of Kaoch'eng and Luanch'eng with conditions similar to those of Chengting to launch activities in learning from Hsiyang and catching up with Chengting, thus giving rise to the situation of "one ting" guiding "two ch'eng," "two ch'eng" promoting "one ting" and three counties guiding the whole prefecture, and forcefully pushing the deep-going development of the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture throughout the prefecture.

Here, the correct handling of the relations between the "spot" and the "area" is very important. The "spot" and "area" stand for the unity of opposites. By popularizing the experience of the "spot," work in the whole area could be set in motion. By bringing the problems of the whole area to a spot for study and solution, the experience of the spot would be further

enriched and perfected. Thus, only by using the spots to guide the whole area and the whole area to promote the spots can the entire movement develop rapidly and healthily. Therefore, it is wrong not to pay attention to popularizing the experiences of the spots in the whole area or to attach importance to the whole area but slight the spots.

Naturally, when we gain experience at a "spot," we do not immediately set out to popularize it in an all-sided and uniform manner. Instead, we must first properly grasp one-third before we take care of the rest. Thus, by popularizing one-third by one-third, the movement for building Tachai-type counties would forge ahead in waves. This requires the Party committees at all levels to proceed from the actual conditions in their places, make overall plans for the entire movement, and conduct the movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country methodically by groups and by stages in a down-to-earth manner.

On the road ahead, the revolutionary movement for building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is bound to meet difficulties of one sort or another. But "as long as we can master the science of Marxism-Leninism, have faith in the masses, closely unite with the masses and lead them forward, we are entirely capable of surmounting all obstacles and overcome all difficulties, and our strength will be without match." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, let us be resolute, surmount all difficulties and strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country with unflagging efforts.

* * *

SPRING FARMING

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Grasp Class Struggle, Promote Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "grasp class struggle, promote spring farming" follows:

the busy spring farming season has come during the great struggle to criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives (see note) as the key link" and to beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts.

an excellent situation prevails on china's agricultural front. the masses of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and state farm workers are conscientiously studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the party's basic line and criticizing revisionism and capitalism; the socialist position in the rural areas has become more consolidated and the collective economy has further expanded. the mass movement to learn from tachai and build up tachai-type counties everywhere is now in full swing. scope and scale of farmland improvement projects are unprecedented and the results are conspicuous. we must now lose no time in doing spring farming work well so as to win new victories for china's agriculture in the first year of the fifth five-year plan.

chairman mao teaches us: "what 'taking the three directives as the key link' excl. stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." this important instruction of chairman mao's is a forceful, tit-for-tat criticism of the fallacy "take the three directives as the key link" peddled by the unrepentant party persons who take the capitalist road. chairman mao's instruction maintains and develops basic theory and practice for our party in carrying forward the socialist revolution and gives the orientation for the struggle against the right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts. this is a mighty struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, a continuation and deepening of the struggle of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and of lin piao and a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it will certainly be of great significance in advancing the socialist revolution and socialist construction on the various fronts of

endeavour in china. the comrades working in agriculture must conscientiously study this important instruction of chairman mao's, firmly grasp the key link of class struggle, criticize the fallacy "take the three directives as the key link", the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces and eclectic sophistry.

the history of the past 20 years proves that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside remained to be very fierce after basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production. the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road has at all times been the principal contradiction. as a reflection of this contradiction, inner-party struggle between the two lines has never ceased. by advocating "taking the three directives as the key link", the unrepentant party capitalist-roaders deny the principal contradiction of the historical period of socialism in an attempt to restore capitalism. they make the development of the national economy the key link, as if they and they alone were concerned about developing the national economy. in fact the national economy will go astray if the key link of the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie is abandoned and the party's basic line is altered. chairman mao pointed out at the second plenary session of the party's seventh central committee in 1949 that the principal contradiction in the country was the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. in 1962, chairman mao again referred to the question of class struggle, and criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line. it is by implementing chairman mao's great teaching "never forget classes and class struggle" that china has had good harvests 14 years running. the experience of many advanced units in learning from tachai shows time and again that only by upholding the key link of class struggle, grasping revolution and promoting production, is it possible to develop socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. we must conscientiously sum up and popularize experience in this field.

agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. mobilizing the whole party, going all out to develop agriculture and doing it faster have a great bearing on carrying forward the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", carrying out the strategic policy "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the

proletariat. it is necessary to work out the plan of the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and really give priority to agriculture. all trades must support agriculture vigorously. we must carry out the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" in arranging agricultural production and ensure that enough grain and industrial crops are planted and planted well. we must continue the proletarian policies of the party for the rural areas, pay attention to working method, and look after the well-being of the masses and make good arrangement. we must do our best to prevent and fight natural adversities and base ourselves on achieving a good harvest despite natural adversities. we have had consecutive good harvests, all on the basis of overcoming natural adversities. we cannot have the idea this year of leaving things to chance. we will remain invincible in the face of adversities provided we make full ideological, organizational and material preparations.

profound changes have taken place in china's countryside through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. they farm for the revolution and participate in struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure as well. ten million educated young people have responded to chairman mao's call and gone to settle in the countryside where they are persevering in the revolution, and have become a reinforcement in building up the new socialist countryside. more than one million cadres have gone to the agricultural frontline where they take part in study, criticism and physical labour as ordinary labourers together with the peasants. all these new socialist things are meant to restrict bourgeois right, which the capitalist-roaders within the party have done their utmost to defend and expand. in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside, it is necessary to rely firmly on the poor and lower-middle peasants and bring into fuller play their enthusiasm for socialism. it is necessary to encourage the educated young people to settle in the countryside for a long time and give full play to their role. it is necessary to urge cadres to go deep into practice, strengthen their ties with the masses and act as model.

chairman mao points out: "it is necessary to pay attention to the seasons", and "grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater

achievements than those of last year." under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, let us take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, go all out and make sustained and redoubled efforts so as to make new contributions in striving for still better harvests this year.

(note: studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism, stability and unity, and pushing the national economy forward.)

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Poor Red Earth in Southern China Made Fertile

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

large tracts of impoverished red earth in southern china have been turned into fertile farmland thanks to the work and close cooperation of scientists, technicians and commune peasants.

reports from the south china provinces of kwangtung, chekiang, anhwei, hupeh, szechwan, kweichow and yunnan show that some 700,000 hectares of red earth wasteland and low-yield farmland were reclaimed or improved in 1975. between 1949 and 1974 ten provinces and an autonomous region in southern china reclaimed and ameliorated more than eight million hectares of red earth. up to now, there are 160 counties where per-hectare yield of grain has reached or surpassed six tons as against two to three tons in the past.

the annual session on improvement and utilization of red earth was recently held in the southwest china city of kunming. the participants exchanged the results of their research. the discussion centred on subjects such as large-scale wasteland reclamation for high output, comprehensive improvement and multi-purpose utilization of mountains, rivers, forests, farmland and roads and on measures to turn the single crop of rice into two or three crops a year and to increase the nutritive content of red soil.

red soil covers a considerable part of china. with high acid content and low moisture-holding ability, the red soil is hard-packed, poor and lacking

in organic matter and nitrogen and phosphorus mineral particles. it is termed "red desert" by some bourgeois experts.

after liberation, the communist party and people's government paid special attention to the red-soil problem, and set up a number of research departments to study it. these departments accumulated and compiled material, did research into many related subjects and carried out experiments.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, a great number of research workers have gone to the red-earth areas and joined the local people in cultivating high-yield demonstration fields. in cooperation with the masses, they set up experimentation stations to make large-scale surveys of the red-soil areas.

in kiangsi province, some 160 agrotechnicians and cadres and over 500 commune peasants and workers from state farms managed ten such demonstration plots on more than 1,700 hectares. last year's harvest on the plots was good. per-hectare yield on seven plots topped six or 7.5 tons and on the other plots was raised from four tons to more than five. following their example, more than 300 nearby people's communes and production brigades and state farms reaped a good harvest in former red-earth rice fields.

yunnan province has ten demonstration red-earth plots planted to maize on 1,000 hectares, which are scattered over nine counties in the middle, east and west of the province. last year's per-hectare yield on the plots jumped from two to 4.5 tons, and that of nearby large tracts went up 20 per cent.

success was also achieved by chinhua prefecture in chekiang province. since the winter of 1973, the prefecture has reclaimed 15,000 hectares of land and run six demonstration plots with the help of research workers from the nanking institute of pedology. this provided valuable experience for future reclamation of larger tracts of land.

there is an extensive red-earth area in southern hunan province, on which people's communes and production brigades tried to plant two rice crops instead of one a year. they found lots of shrivelled rice kernels in the crops, and the yields were low and unstable. this problem was finally solved by research workers working with the local peasants and cadres at the kuanshanping production brigade. through hundreds of experiments, they raised the ability of rice plants to resist diseases, reduced the shrivelled-kernel rate and increased the output by applying more potassium fertilizer while keeping a balance in

applied amounts of nitrogen, phosphatic and ammonium fertilizers. this method was widely used in hunan province last year. hengyang and shaoshan prefectures had a good rice harvest on 260,000 hectares thanks to the adoption of the research findings.

the szechwan province's academy of agricultural science sent researchers to meishan county, a red-earth area. through repeated experiments, they succeeded in making the local single-crop rice fields produce two or three crops a year. this paves the way for transforming 600,000 hectares in the province.

a large number of agrotechnicians have been engaged in a general survey of the soil in the provinces of fukien, anhwei, hunan and kwangtung and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, take those working in chingchou prefecture in kwangsi. in the course of their work, they trained about 200 peasant-technicians and compiled "soil improvement and basic knowledge about soil survey" for the people's communes and production brigades. in addition, the agrotechnicians and local commune peasants created a number of soil-analysing devices. from may 1974 through the spring of 1975, the prefecture organized some 21,000 commune peasants, cadres and researchers to test over 170,000 soil samples from the rice fields, and charted over 5,000 maps of local soil distribution and plans of irrigation schemes. this helped each county, people's commune or production brigade to work out its long-term plan for red-soil utilization and improvement.

using the general survey, the provinces of anhwei, kwangtung and hunan have been able to make use of the red earth in expanding forest areas and growing medicinal herbs.

OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Tientsin Institute Does Open-door Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 25, 1976)

the tientsin electrical conveying machinery research institute has since 1966 completed 250 items of research and design. of these, eighty percent have been put into production and 20 have filled gaps in china's manufacture of electrical conveying machinery. they have helped raise the technical levels in metallurgy, mining, power generation, agriculture and machine building.

the institute is a multi-disciplinary one engaged in studying, designing, trial-producing and popularizing electrical conveying machinery, automated equipment and small and medium hydro-electric power generating equipment.

the way the institute is run has greatly changed in the last ten years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. in an effort to open its gates to the workers, peasants and soldiers and society at large, the institute has established close ties with well over 200 factories, mines and rural people's communes across the country. the researchers make regular trips to factories and side by side with the workers install, test and operate the projects they have designed. the institute holds discussion sessions with workers and technicians on the equipment. researchers are held responsible for the overall work, from designing to trial-production, installation, testing and application. the institute coordinate the efforts of the workers, leading cadres and researchers in mapping out research plans, designing and finalizing the designs. the researchers make regular calls at the factories where their projects are in use and solve any problems that arise in operating them.

this open-door research programme has greatly stimulated the output of new projects, contrast sharply with the way the institute was run before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. then, hindered by the revisionist line, the researchers carried on their scientific research behind closed doors, shunning contact with production and society at large. in the eight years from 1958 to 1965 the institute had worked out more than 40 projects, only nine of which operationed smoothly in production.

now, the workers play an important part in both the leadership and scientific research of the institute. the workers, with wide, practical experience

behind them, can not only process machine parts but make designs and themselves conduct scientific experiments. they go along with the researchers to factories to investigate and frequently make suggestions and proposals that improve the original designs. when researchers were assigned to design a silicon-controlled power supply device they had difficulty with the auxiliary water-cooling system. they appealed for help to the institute's plumbers, who devised the system up to requirements.

eighty percent of the institute's researchers work among the workers and peasants. this has not only given them re-education in political orientation, but has at the same time raised their scientific research level through practical work.

study on the automatic control of a scale car that had remained unsolved for seven years at the iron smelting plant of the capital iron and steel company is a case in point.

in the early years of the cultural revolution young researcher wang ta-cheng went to work at the plant's raw material transport section. after two years of study and work, he was able to automate the scale car which greatly reduced the workers' labour intensity.

the practice of the institute proves that, to catch up with and surpass world advanced standards in science, it is necessary to rely not on a handful of scientists but on the wisdom and strength of the broad masses.

the institute has also coordinated the efforts of other institutes in tackling a dozen key projects. the results proved efficient and economical. for instance, they spent nine days and nights trial-producing 33 pieces of electrical-controlled equipment for a rolling mill and 16 days and nights, together with workers of the anshan iron and steel company, adjusting and testing a complete set of transistor-controlled equipment for a blast furnace of the company.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Light Industry Development in South China's Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 24, 1976)

the total output value of light industry in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region doubled during the fourth five-year-plan period (1971-1975). the output of many products increased considerably and quality improved.

among the various kinds of light industrial products, those using agricultural produce as raw materials, in particular, increased by a big margin.

with the development of the power industry in cities and towns, the output of light bulbs doubled. the production of ceramics for daily use multiplied. bicycles, wrist watches, sewing machines, detergent, polyester, and chemical fibres, new items of manufacture in the region have been put into production.

some 5,000 light industry factories spread over the region's cities, towns and rural areas where raw materials abound.

eighty percent of the raw materials used in turning out light industrial products come from agriculture. as a leading member of the region points out, the development of agriculture has provided favourable conditions for the rapid growth of light industry.

this is in line with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", which kwangsi autonomous region, like the other parts of the country, is implementing. the light industry departments are directly linked with the people's communes and their subdivisions which produce the essential raw materials. these bases turn out raw materials in accordance with state requirements and local concrete conditions under a unified plan. the local people's communes can thus ensure the flow of raw materials.

in the past five years, the main industrial crops such as sugar-cane, jute and ambary hemp, tobacco and fruit have developed rapidly. this is particularly true of jute and ambary hemp whose output in 1975 was seven times that in 1970, and helped solve the raw materials supply problem for the bast fibre industry. in addition, kwangsi's industrial departments also provide a number of raw materials for light industry.

the state provides the equipment, funds, technique and raw materials to develop the border region's light industry, paying attention specially to the production of consumer goods for minority nationalities. a quantity of silver, silk, cotton yarn, aluminium and other materials are assigned for this purpose every year.

the rapid development of kwangsi light industry has not only promoted a brisk market but also provided funds for the development of agriculture and heavy industry.

during the fourth five-year-plan period, the region's light industry accumulated funds to set up over 20 small factories to produce nitrogenous fertilizer, iron and steel and cement.

RAILROAD DESIGNING

Workers Participate in Designing Railways

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 24, 1976)

the second designing institute of the ministry of railways has drawn in workers in recent years for surveying and designing 30 important trunk railway lines, 16 branch lines, 108 single-purpose lines and seven pivots in southwest china and some other areas. the milage of these lines now open to traffic is equivalent to the total for southwest china's railways before the cultural revolution started in 1966. the quality of the designs is good.

workers were excluded from designing work in the institute before 1966. professionals made designs behind closed doors and were isolated from practice, so the results were slow and few.

the workers, cadres and technicians of the institute have during the cultural revolution conscientiously studied chairman mao's instructions on the revolution in designing work and his call to "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers". they were determined to end the situation of "reliance on specialists to run the institute" and "technique comes first".

under the leadership of party organizations, the institute set up three-in-one designing groups and scientific research groups, consisting of workers, cadres and technicians. many workers hold leading posts in these groups.

to help the workers sum up their experience and raise their technical level, the institute has organized a workers' university, a spare-time cultural school, technical training classes and discussions, and arranged exhibitions of workers' designs.

many technicians help the worker designers. they involve the workers in field work in using surveying instruments and collecting data. surveying worker wu shu-fu had a primary school education. with the help of leading cadres and technicians, he studied hard and mastered the technique of designing small bridges and culverts. he has also completed designs and rechecks of a number of medium-sized and big bridges.

the workers put politics in command in making designs, taking into account the interests of the state and the people and following the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. the technicians are helped recast their ideology by the fine style of work and high political consciousness of the workers.

the no. 20 designing team was assigned to design a double-track railway line. they intended to lay it on the left bank of a river, but on-the-spot surveying led the workers participating in the designing to suggest the right bank as better and more economical. the suggestion was adopted. this made the line straighter and reduced the number of bridges and culverts required, and more than one million yuan less investment was used.

REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

Chungking Medical College Takes Countryside as Classroom

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 24, 1976)

teachers and students of the chungking medical college in southwest china's szechwan province, who have been touring the countryside in medical teams, have acquired valuable experience in conducting the revolution in medical education.

the college is run in an open-door way. nearly 2,000 worker-peasant-soldier students, teachers and cadres in the college have in the past few years organized 60 medical teams which make rounds of rural areas in 17 counties and chungking's outskirts to give treatment, popularize family planning and conduct scientific research on the prevention and cure of endemic diseases.

the teachers and students take the countryside as their classroom in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they have treated upwards of 1,000,000 patients, some were critical cases. they have helped train 1,100 medical workers and barefoot doctors at grassroots level, run short-term courses on family planning, orthopedics and radiography as well as given 250 lectures on special topics to audiences totalling over 10,000. their work has helped consolidate the rural cooperative medical service and improve rural medical work.

in transforming medical education to meet rural needs, the teachers and students have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's relevant instructions and radically changed the old teaching system, material and methods. the old teaching methods separated theory from practice and were isolated from clinical practice and the masses. teaching is now planned in accordance with the marxist theory of knowledge "practice -- knowledge -- practice". the students take part in clinical work in the first and second years, and share the job of attending in-patients and other medical work. actual illness cases are diagnosed as part of the teaching from the start so as to train the students to analyze and solve problems. in this way the worker-peasant-soldier students have learned to remove appendixes, do caesarian sections, sterilization for men and women and other simple surgery. during the college years they learn to diagnose and treat common ailments and some difficult diseases and to nurse patients in critical condition. teachers and students also learn traditional medicine from local practitioners and barefoot doctors who have a wide experience of rural medical needs. in this way, they have acquired information not to be found in text books.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Canberra, Feb. 24, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser received at the parliament house this evening chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

they had a friendly conversation.

Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Chi Teng-kuei Meet E.F. Hill, A.E. Bull and Other Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; met and had a most cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), and his wife; and albert edward bull, vice-chairman of the party, and his wife.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and other comrades, including li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang and tang kai.

after the meeting, comrades wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao and chi teng-kuei gave a banquet in honour of e.f. hill, a.e. bull and other comrades.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 24, 1976)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here for home today after a friendly visit to japan.

the chinese delegation arrived here on february 6. it visited kushiro, nemuro, obihiro, shibetsu, wakkanai of hokkaido, as well as tokyo, yokohama, kawasaki and nagoya where it was warmly welcomed by the local people.

in the last matches held here on sunday afternoon, the chinese women team won by 3:1 and the japanese men team by 5:4. among the 3,000 audience were responsible members of the japanese table tennis circles.

the chinese players were deeply impressed by the profound friendship showed by the japanese people and athletes for the chinese people.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Red Cross Society of China Sends Message of Sympathy to National Relief Committee of Madagascar

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

the red cross society of china sent a message on february 13 to the national relief committee of madagascar, expressing sympathy and solicitude for the malagasy people in areas hit by cyclones. the message reads:

the chinese people are very much concerned at the news that northeastern and western parts of your country were hit by successive cyclones, resulting in serious losses. the red cross society of china has decided to donate to your committee rmb one hundred and fifty thousand yuan to help the afflicted people of your country overcome their temporary difficulties caused by the disaster. please convey to them our sympathy and solicitude.

China Presents Donation to Madagascar

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Feb. 24, 1976)

tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to madagascar, yesterday handed over a donation of rmb one hundred and fifty thousand yuan to the malagasy government on behalf of the red cross society of china to help the afflicted people of that country to tide over their difficulties caused by cyclones.

malagasy minister of the interior j. mampila accepted the donation on behalf of his government.

since january 13, the provinces of majunga (in the west) and diego suarez (in the northeast) of madagascar have been hit by four cyclones in succession.

the government has been sending all kinds of necessary materials to help the people in the afflicted areas.

CHINA AND MEXICO

New Mexican Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

omar martinez legorreta, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the mexican united states to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon.

present were ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department. fernando flores tejada, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials were also present on the occasion.

Chinese Scientific Study Group Returns Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Feb. 24, 1976)

the study group of remote sensing technique led by kuang ting-po of the chinese academy of sciences left here for home today after winding up a month of visit in this country.

the chinese study group arrived here on january 24 in accordance with the china-mexico protocol of scientific and technical cooperation signed in 1975 and at the invitation of the mexican government.

during its stay here, the chinese group was received by mexico's secretary for communications and transportation eugenio mendez docurro and vice secretary for treasury and public credit gilberto ruiz almada. it was also accorded a warm and friendly reception by departments concerned.

tang hai-kuang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception on february 20 for the study group's visit in this country, which was attended by mexican officials of departments concerned and scientists and technicians.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Five Years of Depression

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

the "people's daily" carried a signed article yesterday entitled "five years of depression". excerpts from the article follow:

five years have elapsed since the 24th congress of the soviet revisionist party was held in 1971. to give a fillip to the forthcoming 25th congress, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has for the past few months been bragging about the "achievements" after the last congress. after all, what has it actually done in those five years?

five years have passed and the ninth five-year plan adopted by the 24th congress has gone bankrupt. the basic targets of the national economy have not been achieved, national income only reaching the 1974

level laid down in the five-year plan. that is to say the tasks for four years were accomplished in five years excl. the production of consumer goods was pitifully low. only 89 per cent of the total output value of the production of consumer goods were fulfilled and there was a serious shortage of many important consumer goods in the market. agriculture was declining. the average total output value of agriculture was far behind the target during the five years. grain production was even worse, with crop failures in four years out of five and with the average annual output reaching only about 91 per cent of the set target. the volume of grain imports during the ninth five-year plan was five times that of the eighth five-year plan.

the people's living standard is falling. as disclosed by the soviet revisionist press, one fourth of the population now live on a level in which only "the lowest standard of material life is guaranteed". retail prices of staple food have gone up unceasingly while exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies have multiplied. the country is heavily in debt. incomplete statistics show that since 1964 when brezhnev came to power, the soviet revisionists have borrowed from western countries over 20,000 million u.s. dollars, of which over 80 per cent was acquired under agreements reached during the ninth five-year plan.

it should be pointed out, nevertheless, that there are certain items which have advanced at "high speed" in the soviet union: the armament industry and certain relevant heavy industrial departments have been growing all along. it is estimated that about 60 per cent of soviet industrial enterprises are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the production of armament with a total of 3.5 million personnel taking part in it. in the ninth five-year plan period, products of machine-building industry, automatic instruments and tools and calculating apparatus related to munition production increased respectively by 70, 80 and 300 per cent. the western countries estimated that since 1973 the soviet union has spent more on military researches than the united states.

the soviet revisionists' feverish arms expansion for war preparations is made possible only at the expense of the people's standards of living, agriculture and light industry. and this has brought about a lop-sided development of the national economy, characterised by a huge industry and very fragile agriculture, an inflated heavy industry, machine-building in particular, and awfully low production of light industry; rapid advance of munition industry and very backward civilian industries; possession of a large amount of nuclear weapons and

low living standards of the people; and ever bigger investments in capital construction for military build-up but decreasing efficiency of these investments.

facts have fully proved that the past five years were years of fiasco of the ninth five-year plan, bankruptcy of the "welfare" slogan, the increased militarization of the national economy, and mounting economic difficulties.

with the increasing isolation and weakening of its position in the past five years the revisionist renegade clique has steadily intensified its fascist dictatorship. its armed forces for oppression at home and aggression and expansion abroad have grown from over 3 million to 4.2 million. kgb and the ministry of the interior has been endowed with greater power and their secret agents and spies are now equipped with most sophisticated devices. "psycho-neurological hospitals" have been used invariably for political persecution. besides, in the past few years, the soviet revisionists have set up many auxiliary organs to enforce fascist dictatorship. they adopted decrees to ban any unapproved meeting and to restrict the use of telephone. they promulgated a supplementary regulation on heavier punishment on illegal obtaining of arms and sent troops and policemen on many occasions to carry out bloody oppression of the masses of the people.

ruthless fascist rule, however, has not intimidated the people. in the past few years, the soviet people's discontent and resistance have kept increasing. it was reported that underground organizations and journals have emerged one after another. workers went on strikes and staged demonstrations in kiev, rostov, lvov, dniepropetrovsk, dnieprodzerzinsk, vitebsk, tbilisi and other cities and such struggles as slow-downs have spread to all parts of the country.

the sharpening national contradictions are another serious question facing the soviet revisionists. in the past five years, in various union republics from transcaucasia to central asia and from the baltic coast to the coast of the black sea, there have emerged a succession of fairly powerful struggles against great russian-chauvinist national oppression and national assimilation. this has been proved by the fact that the brezhnev renegade clique has carried out one purge after another in these union republics. at present, voices of discontent can be heard everywhere in these union republics and struggles of resistance are growing.

all kinds of social problems in the soviet union have become more serious in the past five years. speculation and profiteering are rampant. abuse of

administrative authority and bribery has become a usual practice. embezzlement, prostitution, drunkenness, drug addiction, religious superstition and juvenile delinquency are quite common in the soviet society.

class and national contradictions are reflected in the upper strata of the ruling circles and their internal strife has been aggravated and as a result the position of the ruling clique is tottering. four members of the political bureau of the soviet revisionist party central committee were dismissed and another two were demoted in the past five years. brezhnev himself has been in an awkward position, frequently haunted by political "illness". to strengthen his position, he sometimes even resorted to ridiculous, despicable tricks. for example, when the change of party cards began in 1973, the number one party card went to lenin and he got the number two himself. the event was given great publicity and he shamelessly styled himself "lenin the second". on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of victory over german fascism in 1975, the colonel in the early period of the patriotic war suddenly earned the rank of "army general". this has become a laughing stock ever since.

it is obvious that the past five years were years of gradual intensification of social-fascist dictatorship, as well as the period of the growing isolation of the brezhnev renegade clique and of indomitable struggle by the soviet working people of all nationalities for re-establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the notorious "peace programme" was made public by brezhnev at the 24th congress. since then, the soviet revisionists have justified all their acts of aggression abroad in the name of this "programme". in fact, their role in the international arena in the past five years is a far cry from "strivings for lasting peace" but intensified scramble for world hegemony in the guise of "detente"; it is not "opposition to the threat of a new world war" but redoubled efforts to create dangers of a new war; it is not "support" to the national liberation movements and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples but unbridled infiltration, intervention, subversion and sabotage in the hope of controlling and enslaving the people of the world.

the soviet revisionists' evils and scandals in the past five years are too numerous to be mentioned here. they are engaged in a fierce contention with the other superpower the world over. their expansion and infiltration have a direct bearing on the turmoil in europe, the middle east, south asia, southern africa and elsewhere in the world. the "european conference of security", a "european conference of danger" in essence, was the result of their plotting over years. on the one hand, they talked glibly about the

"materialization of detente" and the "irreversibility of detente" and the need for using "military detente to supplement political detente". on the other hand, they increased troops and renovated weapons and equipment in east europe, stirred up trouble in south europe and the balkans, infiltrated into portugal and other countries and strengthened their military build-up in north europe, thus greatly straining and complicating the situation throughout this continent. they paid lip-service to disarmament but upgraded both nuclear and conventional weapons and increased enormously the number of troops and military spending. in recent years, they have become the foremost country in military spending by outstripping the united states. they conducted military exercises on a world-wide scale and their giant naval fleets are sailing on all the seas. they grabbed military bases and stepped up plunder and political and military control of a number of countries through the so-called "treaty of friendship and cooperation" and "military and economic aid". they have made use of some revisionist political parties as special detachments for pushing their social-imperialist policy. they openly supported india to dismember another sovereign nation and resorted to blackmail and intimidation in their refusal to return the four northern islands to japan. at present, they are continuing their unbridled intervention in angola under the watchful eyes of the people the world over. the angolan event has revealed to the hilt the vicious features of social-imperialism and is an excellent footnote to the essence of moscow's "peace programme". in short, this ambitious superpower which takes on a truculent offensive posture in its contention with u.s. imperialism, is more adventurous and is the most dangerous source of a new world war.

however, insanity does not show its strength. the more places it pokes its nose into, the more nooses it gets round its neck. more people in the world have seen through its true features of expansionism and hegemonism. numerous facts in the past five years have fully revealed the awkward features of soviet social imperialism buffeted on all sides and landed in a hot spot. the false appearance of detente it concocted and created to cover the soviet-u.s. contention has been constantly exposed. on the so-called strategic arms limitation talks, the soviet union and the u.s., each having its own axe to grind, were locked in overt and covert struggles and would not make concession to each other. the soviet-u.s. trade agreement described as making "fruitful contributions" to the strengthening of the relations between the two superpowers has been declared null and void. the conference of the european parties which the soviet revisionists set their mind on convening has failed to come about in spite of repeated preparations. the banton of the soviet

revisionists has become more ineffective. soviet spies and secret agents in various places of the world have been frequently exposed in the past years following the deportation of 105 soviet spies by the british government in september, 1971. tens of thousand of soviet advisers and military personnel sent to egypt in a vain attempt to control that country were forced to withdraw. the traitorous features of the soviet revisionists in betraying the liberation struggle of the arab people and the palestinian people have been further laid bare since the october middle east war. the great victory of the cambodian people has brought infinite disgrace on soviet revisionism, this counter-revolutionary double dealer who had all along kept friendly ties with the lon nol clique. it played up the establishment of the "asian collective security system" in order to lord it over asia, but has met with little response. the soviet revisionists have aroused new discontent by restricting the supply of raw materials and fuel to a number of east european countries and raising their prices, as well as by further extorting money and manpower from these countries. all this is a headache to the brezhnev renegade clique, and has given rise to its internal strife.

it can be seen that the past five years have been years in which the soviet revisionists have stepped up their aggression and expansion and intensified their bid for hegemony in the whole world, and their "peace programme" has been unmasked day by day and soviet social-imperialism has become ever more isolated in the world.

in the five years since the soviet revisionists' 24th congress, both in theory and in practice, both at home and abroad, facts have shown that frenzied soviet social-imperialism is outwardly strong but inwardly feeble, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, and is sliding down the road of inevitable extinction of imperialism. "flowers fall off, do what one may". this is a vivid portrayal of soviet revisionism. as are imperialism and all reactionaries, "revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too". history will show that in the coming five years the soviet renegade clique will fall more and more deeply into the inextricable political and economic crisis. the people of the world, with the third world as the main force, including the people of the soviet union, will forge ahead holding still higher the banners of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

a syrian government economic delegation arrived here from pyongyang by plane this morning.

led by dr. nourallah nourallah, minister of state for planning, with dr. ammar jammal, assistant minister of economy and external trade, as deputy leader, the delegation has come on a visit to china after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

the distinguished syrian guests were welcomed at the airport by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, a department director of the foreign trade ministry, and others.

also present at the airport were jabr al-atrash, syrian ambassador to china, and li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Syrian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the syrian government economic delegation led by dr. nourallah nourallah, minister of state for planning, with dr. ammar jammal, assistant minister of economy and external trade, as deputy leader.

present at the banquet was syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, department director of the ministry chang keng-ho, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs chou chueh and others were present.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. in his toast, minister li chiang spoke highly of the spirit of heroism and unity the syrian

people and the people of other arab countries demonstrated in their just struggle against the superpowers and israeli zionism. the minister said that the chinese people resolutely support their just struggle.

speaking of the relations between china and syria, the minister noted that trade between the two countries developed rapidly over the last few years on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, supplying each other's needs and friendly cooperation. the development of trade between the two countries played an active role in promoting self-reliance and advancing their national economy, minister li chiang added.

in his toast, minister nourallah nourallah pointed out that the syrian arab people were determined to make all efforts to liberate the occupied land and restore to the palestinian people their just rights. he said that the road of struggle lying before his people was long and arduous but they were full of confidence in their just cause. he said that their visit to china would strengthen the close, friendly relations between the two countries.

minister li chiang and vice-minister chen chieh had talks with minister nourallah nourallah, assistant minister ammar jammal and ambassador jabr al-atrash this afternoon on further promoting economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

China Presents Sports Equipment to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 24, 1976)

chang chun-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, today presented a batch of sports equipment and sports uniforms to tanzania on behalf of the national sports council of china.

tanzanian minister for national culture and youth m. sarakikya attended and spoke at the ceremony.

he said, "tanzania will continue to strive for the restoration of the legitimate right of the people's republic of china in the international olympic council."

chang chun-hua expressed gratitude for tanzania's efforts to expel the chiang gang from, and restore china's

legitimate seats in, various international sports organizations. he praised the ever developing friendship between sportsmen and sportswomen of the two countries through friendly exchanges.

high-ranking officials of tanzanian departments concerned were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Minister of Public Health Meets Delegation of Ministry of Public Health of Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping today met with a delegation of the ministry of public health of thailand led by dr. nuan settachan, deputy under-secretary of state for public health.

vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse feted the delegation this evening. present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of medical circles from the chinese capital as well as uthai thongphakdi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the thai embassy in peking.

the 15-member thai delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of public health.

CHINA AND US

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Mr. Nixon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

acting premier of the state council hua kuo-feng and former president of the united states of america richard m. nixon continued talks here this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon Visit Chinese History Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon visited an exhibition on the comprehensive history of china in the museum of chinese history here this morning.

accompanying them were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states, and chang han-chih, chu lin and chu chuan-hsien. wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history, warmly received the american guests.

mrs. nixon attended a work-out session of the trainees of the peking acrobatic troupe and visited tien tan park (temple of heaven) this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon Visit Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

former president of the united states richard m. nixon and mrs. nixon visited tsinghua university this morning.

chih chun, chairman of the tsinghua university revolutionary committee, briefed the american guests on how the revolutionary teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers of the university, with the kind attention of chairman mao and the party central committee, have united as one in carrying out the revolution in education and the current great debate on this revolution. mr. and mrs. nixon viewed big-character posters on the university campus which fought back at the right deviationist trend to reverse decisions of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and made a round of the university's factory and library.

the american guests were accompanied by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states huang chen, and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the tsinghua university revolutionary committee hsieh ching-yi.

mr. and mrs. nixon inspected an underground air defence system in the city later this afternoon.

Former US President and Mrs. Nixon Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were hua kuo-feng, acting premier of the state council; yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; yu hui-yung, minister of culture; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states.

mr. nixon and acting premier hua kuo-feng proposed toasts at the banquet. in the course of the banquet.

the band played the chinese and american music, and hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and the united states.

also present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, lin chiao-chih and fu yu-fang;

leading members of government departments, the peking municiple revolutionary committee and other departments wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, hsieh ching-yi, chai shu-fan, hsiao peng, liu cheng-ching, liu hua-ching, wang yeh-chiu, teng kang, shen tu and tseng shao-tung; and

representatives of peking workers and commune peasants han cha-hsien, chang ping-kuei, wang hsueh-li, wang yu-ju, ma feng-ming, chen yung-hsiang, yin wei-chen, li chin, chu tsung-yi and kuo li-yun; representatives of minority nationalities tien chung-shan, jeyihan, hsu ming-yueh, shuang pao and chahsiwanghsu; as well as representatives of scientific, medical, educational, literary and art and sports circles and representatives of the chinese special plane crew.

tu yu-ming, huang wei and yang nan-tsun were also present.

present were members of mr. nixon's entourage, deputy chief harry e.t. thayer and other officials of the liaison office of the united states of america in china and journalists covering the china visit by mr. and mrs. nixon.

Mr. Nixon's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

following is the full text of former u.s. president richard m. nixon's toast at the banquet he gave here this evening:

mr. acting premier,
and all of our very special guests from china and the united states,

it is a very great privilege for mrs. nixon and me to be the hosts this evening and before proposing my toast to the acting premier and to our very special guests, i would like to ask the audience to join me

in what i know all of you will believe is a very, very proper gesture. both tonight and at the previous dinner given by the acting premier, we've been entertained by the army band. four years ago, i remember, this band and its splendid performance and its ability to entertain us not only with the music of china but also with some of our special american numbers had struck us all and moved us all and entertained us all very, very much. i would like to ask that all of us join in a round of applause for this band.

mr. acting premier,

as we bring our visit to peking to a close and leave the city to go to cities to the south that we have not visited before, i know that all of us will carry with us many memories, memories of four very exciting days. i of course will always feel honoured that i had the opportunity to meet with, again with, chairman mao, to meet with you, mr. acting premier, your colleagues in the government. and i have greatly profited from the opportunity to discuss with you, your colleagues and of course with chairman mao some of the major issues confronting the world today. as far as all of us are concerned, we have had certainly the benefit of some of the most magnificent dinners that we have ever experienced. last night we had the opportunity to hear a musical concert which combined the best of classical music with some of the modern music and especially a rendition of what for many of us is one of our favourite american patriotic songs "america, the beautiful" by a pianist and composer. i think i have heard "america, the beautiful" played over a thousand times in my life. i have never heard it played with so much imagination, so much excitement and so much feeling as it was played by the composer-pianist who played it last night at that magnificent concert that we heard here in this great hall of the people.

we remember also our visit to the agricultural exhibition, our visit to the university, our visit to the historical museum, and our visit today also to the air raid shelters. there are so many memories that we will carry away that it is difficult of course to select any one of them out as one that has special meaning. but there are three that i would like to refer to just briefly in my remarks tonight. first, in visiting the historical museum, we had the opportunity to be reminded of china's great history, of its great past, and then when we visited the university, we were reminded of the tremendous promise of china's future, and then when we saw the air raid shelters that have been built by the people themselves in the very blocks in which they live, we were reminded of the threat and the danger to that promise of china's future and the future of all people in the world in the event that war would come.

as we consider those three incidents that i have referred to, i think we can relate it to the relationship between our two countries. for a period of almost twenty-five years after 1949, the united states of america and the people's republic of china were separated by an enormous gulf, a gulf 16,000 miles wide in terms of water and covering twentytwo years in which there was virtually no contact between the two countries and also conflict and potential conflict and confrontation almost through-out that period. four years ago the leadership of both countries reached the conclusion that the time had come to try to build a bridge across that gulf, 16,000 miles wide and twentytwo years long. it was an enormous project to consider. there were skeptics who said it was impossible. but on the other hand the stakes were high. they were high for a number of reasons, reasons that we have often discussed in our private talks and many of us of course have discussed them publicly as well.

it was a difficult gulf to bridge, in summary, because of the differences that we have in our systems of government, the differences that we have in some instances which regard diplomacy and the differences that we have in so far as some of our national interests are concerned. but it's against that of course there were also areas in which our interests were the same and they were far more important than those areas in which our interests were different. yes, we would have to say that when the decision was made to build a bridge or to start to build a bridge across that gulf that separated our two countries it was a very difficult task and almost by some considered to be an impossible one. but as chairman mao has said: "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." and so as we think of what he has said and as we consider that problem, we dare to scale the heights. we started to build the bridge. in the shanghai communique we set forth the blueprint for the building of that bridge. we have made some progress on this huge project. we have not finished the bridge. there is much work to be done. but we are determined to complete. we must complete it and we must not fail. we must not fail because of the young people that we saw at the university today and young people like them in america and all over the world -- their future is involved -- and whether the united states and the people's republic of china can find a way to work together in those areas where our interests are similar. if we can find that way, it could make the difference between whether or not those young people that we saw today and all over the world of that same age grow up in peace and use their enormous creative energies for works of peace or grow up in a period of war and use their energies in the activities of war. this then is a great goal. it has often been said that only great nations and great peoples are

called upon to face great challenges. when they fail to meet those challenges, they cease to be great. but we shall not fail. china will not fail, the united states will not fail, because it is our destiny we believe to where we can find a way to work together in the course of building a new world, a new world in which every nation, large and small, may have the opportunity to choose its own way to be independent and to live without fear of any aggression from any foreign power. that is a common goal that both our nations share. and so i would say in conclusion tonight that we have begun to build a great bridge, a bridge that will reach all the way from the golden gate of california to the golden gate of heavenly peace in peking. and as we build that bridge we will remember that it will be a bridge of understanding, a big bridge of mutual respect, and a bridge also of lasting friendship between the great people, the chinese people, and the great american people.

now i ask you all to join me in drinking a toast to the health of chairman mao, of acting premier hua, and to lasting and creative friendship between the chinese people and the american people.

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

following is the full text of acting premier hua kuo-feng's toast at the banquet given by former u.s. president richard m. nixon here this evening:

mr. and mrs. nixon,
ladies and gentlemen,
comrades and friends,

first of all, i would like to express thanks on behalf of my chinese colleagues present to mr. and mrs. nixon for the banquet they kindly give for us this evening.

mr. nixon visited china in 1972 in his capacity as u.s. president and contributed to re-opening the door to contacts between the chinese and american peoples. he is still interested in the development of sino-u.s. relations although he no longer holds any public office. chairman mao tsetung met with mr. and mrs. nixon during their stay in peking and had a friendly conversation with mr. nixon on a wide range of subjects. our two sides have also held

several candid and unconstrained talks, in which we reviewed the great changes which have taken place in the international situation since 1972 and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. both sides hold that it is the common desire of our two peoples to enhance the friendship between the chinese and american peoples and further the improvement of sino-u.s. relations on the basis of the principles of the shanghai communique. mr. and mrs. nixon have also come into extensive contact with people of various circles in our capital, thus increasing mutual understanding between the chinese and american peoples. this second visit of mr. and mrs. nixon to china is of positive significance.

mr. and mrs. nixon and the other american guests are leaving peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of china. you will see everywhere that the people of various nationalities of our country, taking class struggle as the key link, implementing our party's basic line and adhering to the principles of independence and self-reliance, are working hard for new successes in our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

finally, i wish our distinguished guests a pleasant journey and request you, on your return, to convey to the american people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people.

i propose a toast

to the health of president gerald ford,

to the friendship between the chinese and american peoples,

to the health of mr. and mrs. nixon,

to the health of the other american guests, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present excl.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 23, 1976)

chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen salem robaya ali received chinese charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to democratic yemen wu hua-yuan and had a friendly talk with him here yesterday.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

More on That Man Confucius

by

the mass criticism unit of Peking University
and Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 24, 1976)

In the course of socialist reformation at the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, Confucius--as the ideological and political representative of the reactionary and decadent slave-owner class--was not only a diehard conservative for the restoration of old order, but also a rank maniac for reversal of verdicts and restoration once he came to power. He once served as a high official in the Lu State for a not very long period. Although the time he was in power was not long, he frenziedly launched an all-out counter-attack in revenge politically, ideologically and organizationally against the newly emerging landlord class, thus fully revealing his reactionary essence by wanting to translate the hope of the slave-owner class on the decline for restoration into action. His example was followed by all those for restoration and regression living after him. Isn't it possible for us to see clearly that the ghost of Confucius is still moving around from that gust of Right-deviation wind for reversal of verdicts whipped up around the summer of last year? The origin of that gust of Right-deviation wind for reversal of verdicts is traced to the capitalist road who followed Liu Shao-ch'i to practice revisionism before the great cultural revolution. He had been criticized in the great cultural revolution but has refused to repent and reformed himself. What he has done bears a strong resemblance to the behavior of Confucius!

Confucius lived in a period in which the slave system had decayed. Slave uprisings, popular disturbances and the struggles of the newly emerging landlord class for power rose and fell. The rule of the slave-owning aristocracy

was in a tottering state and was in the process of total disintegration. The supersession of the slave system by the feudal system had become the irresistible trend of historical development. At the time Confucius came to power, a revolutionary situation had vigorously developed in the Lu State. The representatives of the newly emerging landlord class in the persons of the "three Huans"--Chi Sun family, Shu Sun family and Meng Sun family--had mounted the political stage. They divided among themselves the land and slaves of the sovereign of the Lu State, the head of the slave owners there. They developed feudal relations of production and wielded the greater part of state power. The "three Huans" dared to hold in contempt the authority of the slave owners and to trample underfoot the Rites of Chou for upholding the slave system. Shao Cheng Mao, the representative figure of the reformist faction, conducted education to publicize the reformist ideas of the newly emerging landlord class and criticize the decadent slave system. His influence was so great that he made "the school run by Confucius" thrice full and thrice empty." In short, profound changes took place in all spheres, and the revolutionary trend was irresistible. The decadent slave system was so battered that it fell to pieces.

Confucius stubbornly stood on the side of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline, and he gnashed his teeth to show his hate for this major reformation in society. He treasured all decadent old things and forbade the change of any of them. He was ill accustomed to all new things, found fault with them in a thousand and one ways and wantonly denounced them. Because the newly emerging landlord class abolished the savage and cruel system of burying living people together with the dead in the slave society, Confucius cursed the reformers: "May you have no male heir!" When you wanted to change the "three years of mourning" into one year, he said that this change could not be made. When you wanted to dispense with the live goat for the offer of sacrifices to the ancestral hall on the first day of each month, he said that this could not be touched. He could fly into a rage when the shape of a wine vessel was slightly changed. He was so deeply addicted to and intoxicated with the old things representing the slave system. After he listened to the ancient "Shao" music at the palace of the Ch'i State, he actually "knew not the taste of meat for three months." He advocated using the calendar of the Hsia Dynasty, riding in the carriage of the Yin Dynasty, wearing the ceremonious cap of the Chou Dynasty, and listening to the "Shao" music that sang the praises of Shun and the "Wu" music that sang the praises of King Wu of Chou. His policy was "to follow the old rules in everything." "The transformation of Ch'i into Lu, and the transformation of Lu to Tao" (the transformation of the Ch'i State where the influence of the newly emerging landlord class was developed earlier into the Lu State where the influence of the newly emerging landlord class was in the course of developing, and the transformation of the Lu State back into the slave system of Western Chou that followed the "ways of ancient kings") stood for the political "pattern" which he sought in his dreams. He once categorically told Tzu Lu: "If I am employed by someone, I will restore the slave system in the east." He also declared, "I can do something in one year and achieved my goal in three years."

Once he wielded power, he issued orders. No sooner Confucius came to office, he lost no time in changing the political line of the newly and emerging landlord class in the Lu State. Drawing on his usurped position, he made use of all occasions to vigorously create the public opinion that "bad

government prevails in the empire." In his eyes, the social reformation in the Lu State was actually a disaster, the present was not as good as the past, and each generation was not as good as the one before it. "Sages" and "good men" could no longer be seen ("A sage it is not mine to see." "A good man is not mine to see."--"Shu Erh" in Confucian Analects), and even the failings of the ancient people, such as "high-mindedness," "stern dignity" and "stupidity," were also better than those of contemporary people." ("The high-mindedness of antiquity showed itself in a disregard of small things; the high-mindedness of the present day shows itself in wild license. The stern dignity of antiquity showed itself in grave reserve; the stern dignity of the present day shows itself in quarrelsome perverseness. The stupidity of antiquity showed itself in straightforwardness; the stupidity of the present day shows itself in sheer deceit."--"Yang Huo" in Confucian Analects) Look, everything was upset and in a mess. State power actually fell into the hands of high ministers, and even the common people also discussed state affairs. With "propriety lost and music ruined," Confucius was so infuriated that he shook his head and stamped his feet. He roared, "If this could be tolerated, what else cannot."

On one occasion, he asked Jan Ch'iu when the latter returned from the House of Chi: "Why are you so late?" Jan Ch'iu said, "I have to attend to state affairs." Confucius said in contempt, "Only routine business." He basically did not recognize the politics of the newly emerging landlord class as "political" affairs. According to his restoration classics, "anything political must be correct," and the political power of the House of Chi should be "correctly oriented" to the orbit of the slave system.

As soon as he became a "high official," he called for "rectification of names" with fanfare. This also meant that he wanted to reverse social history from the trend of development and reform so as to realize his reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." With the heart set, he worked boldly and recklessly. To restore the old order, he had to drive in reverse gear and call for "rectification of names," because "if names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things"!

Confucius' "rectification of names" meant launching frenzied counter-attacks in revenge against the new things and newly emerging forces, and was somewhat sanguinary. The new things emerged through major reforms in society and represented the forward course of history. Their growth and development passed the death sentence on the old things. Therefore, Confucius who desperately defended the old things wanted to "rectify them with severity." He trampled underfoot and stifled the old things in a big way without scruple. According to the stipulations of the Rites of Chou, high officials could not have their own armed forces, and their cities could not exceed 2,000 feet in circumference. However, the "three Huans" who represented the newly emerging landlord class of the Lu State ignored the Rites of Chou by developing their own forces and respectively building their own capital cities called Fei, Hou and Ch'eng. The building of these three capital cities showed that the forces of the newly emerging landlord class were strong politically and militarily. This was a grave threat to the sovereign of Lu, the head of slave owners, and could not be tolerated. The only course was to conquer them. Confucius sent Tzu Lu into the House of Chi to provide inside help, and he personally

sent troops to conquer the Hou capital and the Fei capital one after the other. It was only due to the stiff resistance offered by the House of Chi Sun with the active support of the House of Shu Sun and the House of Meng Sun that Confucius suffered military setbacks and was unable to conquer the Ch'eng capital.

Confucius looked upon the reformists of the newly emerging landlord class as a thorn in the side, and would not be happy until he could knock them down with one blow. Tzu Kung asked him, "What do you think of those now in power?" Putting on the airs of an aristocratic lord, Confucius hissed, "Those lowly mean people are unworthy of being mentioned!" ("Pooh! They are so many pecks and hampers, not worth of being taken into account."--"Tzu Lu" in Confucian Analects) Look, how deep was the hatred harbored by Confucius toward the newly emerging forces who had mounted the political stage! In the eyes of Confucius, those reformists of the newly emerging landlord class who acted in conformity with the trend of historical development and were full of vitality and vigor had neither the status of the slave-owning aristocracy nor any knowledge and cultivation. How could they be allowed to attend to state affairs? Without knocking them down, he could not push the line of restoration and regression as he wished.

Not long after Confucius came to power, he ruthlessly killed Shao Cheng Mao. Shao Cheng Mao was not only the rival of Confucius in education but also a progressive theoretical propagandist as well as a high official of the "bad government" of the Lu State and a participant in the political reforms of the newly emerging landlord class. Confucius had long plotted to murder Shao Cheng Mao. Now that he held the reins of government, he charged Shao Cheng Mao of five crimes after careful scheming. Conforming to the trend of historical development, Shao Cheng Mao adhered to the reformist line, criticized the slave system and publicized progressive theories. All these became major and unpardonable crimes. After his execution by Confucius, his corpse was exhibited to the public for three days. This was a sanguinary class reprisal engineered by the slave-owner class on the decline toward the newly emerging landlord class.

Confucius was never "benign, upright, courteous, temperate and complaisant" toward the newly emerging forces. He showed thirst for blood, worked with thoroughness and really was full of "severity." When he ran into snags everywhere and was a dying person confined to bed, he still struggled out of bed after he heard that Ch'en Heng, the representative of the newly emerging landlord class in the Ch'i State, had seized political power, and went to ask the sovereign of Lu to dispatch troops to carry out suppression.

This shows that once the restoration forces come to power, the heads of revolutionaries are bound to roll in the sand. The reactionary class and the revolutionary class, the line of restoration and regression and the line of progress and reform, exclude each other like fire and water, and the struggle between them is so acute and violent! "It is either the east wind prevailing over the west wind or the west wind prevailing over the east wind, and there is no room for compromise on the question of line."

Confucius' "rectification of names" also meant the reversal of verdicts and the "reinstatement of those who had fallen into obscurity." He hurriedly

helped those slave-owning aristocrats on the decline to their feet and pieced together a restoration force. At first, Duke Chao of Lu, the No. 1 representative figure of the slave owners on the decline in the Lu State, vainly attempted to stage a comeback to recapture power from the "three Huans." He fled for life after the failure of the coup and died in the Tsin State. The House of Chi Sun considered that the punishment was well deserved, and buried him south of the road to the graveyard so as to bar him from sharing the burial place for his ancestors. It also tried to confer on him a bad posthumous title so as to make his descendants aware of his crimes. However, Confucius made use of his usurped power to remove the tomb of Duke Chao of Lu back to the graveyard for his ancestors, thus restoring his reputation. He sought help from the corps of this chieftain of the slave-owning aristocrats to clear the way for restoration.

Confucius knew very well that without reversing the verdicts and vindicating those notorious restorationists, the slave-owner class on the decline could not be brought to its feet and the newly emerging landlord class could not be toppled. Therefore, Confucius reversed verdicts on the one hand, and energetically "called to office those who had fallen into obscurity" on the other. He constantly praised his own disciples as men who were bold in making decisions, men of intelligence, and men of various ability" ("Yu is a man of decision; what difficulty would he find in being an officer of government?" "Tz'u is a man of intelligence; what difficulty would he find in being an officer of government?" "Ch'iu is a man of various ability; what difficulty would he find in being an officer of government?"--"Yung Yeh" in Confucian Analects), in an attempt to enable them to seize immeasurable powers in various fields from the newly emerging landlord class. He got positions for Tzu Lu, Chung Kung and others as vassals in the House of Chi, so that they could serve as spies and sabotage the reformist line of the newly emerging landlord class. When Chung Kung asked him for advice on how to administer government affairs, Confucius gave instructions in person, and urged him to pay special attention to "recommending men of virtue." When his disciple Tzu Yu was magistrate at Wuch'eng, Confucius first urged him to pay attention to discovering "talents." True, for the sake of "calling to office those who had fallen into obscurity," Confucius made arrangements for his confidants everywhere, and spared no effort in recruiting decadent forces on the decline "without neglecting any of his friends and acquaintances." These "friends and acquaintances" were embellished by Confucius as "men of virtue and talent," but were in fact backbone elements good at the practice of restoration.

Confucius did not have popular support in his activities to practice reversal of verdicts and restoration. For the sake of pulling the wool over people's eyes, he feigned concern for the sufferings of the people, and declared that he would make the common people lead a life of affluence and take good care of the old and young people. He also called for "using the people at the right time" without affecting farm production. He virtually behaved like "a happy and easy-going gentleman and the parents of the people." In fact, Confucius was a big despot who extremely despised and was hostile to the laboring people. He vilified the laboring people as "mean people" "difficult to deal with." On one o-casion, the landlords of the Cheng State slaughtered all the slaves who staged an uprising at Huanp'u. After Confucius heard of this, he applauded to show his pleasure, and said that the

people who were rude and impolite should be severely suppressed. When he accompanied Duke Ting of Lu to meet Duke Ching of Ch'i at a valley to discuss alliance, in the name of violating the "Rites of Chou," he personally ordered the execution of many song and dance slaves. How could this sworn enemy of the laboring people show concern for and take good care of the masses?

What he called concern for the people and development of production was but a smokescreen for the purpose of smearing the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. It really wouldn't do to keep the livelihood of the people at so low a level without stepping up production! At that time, the "three Huans" carried out a series of reforms to supersede the slave system with the feudal system for the purposes of liberating the productive forces and giving impetus to social development. Even the high officials of the Tsin State praised them for having won the support of people. Confucius turned a blind eye to all this, but deliberately stood truth on its head and confounded black and white. What he said all described the revolutionary reforms of the newly emerging landlord class as a scourge to the state and the people. This being so, in order to improve livelihood and develop production, everything should be restored to the old look! If his proposals were complied with, the slave system would be restored and the emancipated productive forces would be fettered again.

Mencius, the No. 2 of the Confucius school, learned the secret of this peerless teaching of Confucius. He stated that "benevolent government starts with field boundaries." This meant that if people wanted to get hold of advantages and lead a happy life, the starting point was the restoration of the system to divide land into nine squares adopted in the slave society. It is obvious that the real intention of Confucius and his ilk in making the spurious call for grasping livelihood and production was for the practice of restoration and regression.

It was definitely not a matter of coincidence that Confucius practiced restoration the moment he seized power. He had closely followed Duke Chao of Lu, the No. 1 restorationist of the Lu State, in opposing the newly emerging landlord class in the past. After the failure of Duke Chao of Lu, he also went to the Ch'i State after Duke Chao. Such a representative figure of the reactionary class on the decline as Confucius could never change his stand, and besides restoration, he could do nothing else. Even though he made oaths sometimes, he never took oath making seriously. When Confucius was under siege at Kuangch'eng, he arrived at an understanding with and made promises to the Kuang people. Didn't he break all his promises the moment he walked away? He consistently adhered to the reactionary stand of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline, and had never been a pioneer who conformed to the tide of the times, and had never shown sympathy for the liberation of the people at the stage of the transformation of the slave society into the feudal society, as some people alleged.

Although Confucius was dead long ago, the history of class struggle tells us that all reactionary classes on the decline which vainly attempted to pull back the wheel of history worshipped him as "the greatest sage and ancient teacher." His stubbornness in standing for restoration and regression, his frenziedness in desperately launching counter-attacks in revenge, and his

deceptiveness in playing with tricks for launching counter-attacks have been shared by all ancient and contemporary restorationists. Aren't those capitalist roaders who still stand on their feet within the Party following precisely the footsteps of Confucius? They put forward the so-called revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link" to negate the taking of class struggle as the key link and change the basic line of the Party. They use eclectic tactics to advocate the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, and to oppose the revolutionary new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great cultural revolution. They want to follow Confucius in taking the old road of "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," turn back the wheel of history and restore capitalism. The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "A revolutionary political party and the revolutionary people invariably have to undergo again and again the positive and negative aspects of education and make comparisons and contrasts before they can mature through steeling and be guaranteed of victory." "Anyone who belittles the role of a teacher by negative example is not a thoroughgoing dialectical materialist." In the present great struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, continue to criticize Confucius, give full play to the role of Confucius, this teacher by negative example, thoroughly expose the true look of the capitlist roaders within the Party who refuse to repent and reform themselves, thoroughly criticize revisionism, and win still great victories in the course of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link and Carry the Revolution in Education Through to the End

- excerpts of talks by some comrades of the cadres study class of the Liaoning Provincial Education Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 24, 1975)

At the end of November, the Liaoning Provincial Education Bureau started a study class for cadres of the bureau and units directly under it. The comrades attending the study class conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, linked the realities of present-day struggle on the educational front with the criticism of the erroneous trend of thought negating the proletarian educational revolution, and made a clear distinction between major questions of right and wrong bearing on the line. Everyone was determined to take class struggle as the key link and take practical action in consolidating and developing the fruits of the educational revolution and strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

Recently, we invited some of the comrades participating in the study class to a forum. Published below are excerpts from their speeches.

The Situation of the Educational Revolution Is Excellent

Wen Chü-min (温巨敏), Secretary of the Party Committee of the Provincial Education Bureau and Head of the Bureau):

How to evaluate the situation on the educational front is an important aspect of the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. A difference in stand and in thoughts and feelings will lead to the two distinctly different conclusions that the situation is "very good" or "terrible." Recently, the absurd arguments in educational circles slander that the orientation of the educational revolution since the great cultural revolution "has never been properly solved," and paint a dark picture of the situation on the educational front. Facts speak louder than words. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the situation of the educational revolution is excellent, and the main indications are as follows:

(1) Party leadership is constantly strengthened and there have been profound changes in the balance of class forces. In the great cultural revolution, the working class marched in force into the school and to shatter the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals. The universities, middle schools and primary schools in the whole province have over 11,000 workers propaganda team members and more than 18,000 poor peasants propaganda team members. The leading bodies of educational departments at the provincial, municipal, county and prefectural levels have a higher percentage of workers. The Party committees at various levels have strengthened their leadership over the proletarian educational revolution. All walks of life and fronts are

also concerned with and in support of the educational revolution. The educational revolution is in the course of becoming a profound and great social revolution.

(2) A contingent of new-type proletarian teachers who are both Red and vocationally proficient is taking shape. At present, our province has over 363,000 university, middle school and primary school teachers, and among them, the number of middle school teachers is trebled that before the great cultural revolution. Meanwhile, over 131,000 worker-peasant-soldier full-time and part-time teachers have mounted the rostrum in school. The broad masses of teachers persist in heading for factories and villages and following the road of integration with workers and peasants. They strive to transform their world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements, and there have emerged a number of activists who are determined to carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end and are welcomed by the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

(3) Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line is deeply stamped on the minds of people. The universities, middle schools and primary schools in our province adhere to the principle of taking study as the main task and learning other things at the same time. They profoundly criticize the bourgeoisie, and link the practice of education with the three great revolutionary movements to establish a new system of "three-in-one combination" of teaching, production and scientific research. In the whole province, the middle schools and primary schools have set up over 3,000 school-run factories and over 20,000 small farms, and universally linked themselves with factories and schools and production teams. The liberal arts departments of universities persist in taking society as a factory. The colleges of science and engineering adhere to the principle of "practice--theory--practice" and organize teaching in conjunction with production tasks and typical engineering projects. The agricultural colleges and schools are run in the countryside and to contribute toward learning from Tachai in agriculture. The Ch'aoyang Agricultural College which "carries out what is opposite to the revisionist educational line in those 17 years" is praised by the masses as a "socialist new-type college."

(4) The educational undertaking is developed on a large scale, and a new generation is sturdily maturing. At present, in the whole province, there are over 9 million middle and primary school students, and over 3 million of them are middle school students. The number is almost treble compared with before the great cultural revolution. Towns and chen have popularized middle school education and the countryside has popularized primary school education. The whole province has 700 factory-run "July 21" workers' colleges and over 50 county-run "May 7" agricultural colleges. Since 1968, the whole province has sent 1,240,000 middle school graduates to the mountains and rural areas for re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and over 20,000 of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 280,000 the Communist Youth League. Over 60,000 have joined leading bodies at various levels. Since 1972, the whole province has enrolled nearly 40,000 worker-peasant-soldier students. The previous phenomenon of failure to understand classes and class struggle, how the workers do their job, how the peasants till land and how commodities are exchanged and getting increasingly ever more stupid after going to school for over ten years has begun to change. For instance, at the time of enrolling

students for college, worker-peasant-soldier student Chang T'ieh-sheng of the T'iehling Agricultural College bravely rebelled against the old educational system. After he entered college, he seriously studied and energetically took part in the practice of revolution in education. When the absurd arguments in educational circles came to his ears some time ago, he was again the first to stand for making criticism, thus showing the revolutionary spirit of the worker-peasant-soldier students with a clearcut idea about the line and the courage go to against the tide.

Chao Yü-ch'ang (赵玉长), Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Education Bureau of Tatung Prefecture, Shenyang Municipality, and Deputy Head of the Bureau:

I was a worker when I came to the school as a member of the workers propaganda team in 1968 with the class mandate and started to take charge of education. Looking back over the course of fighting in the past several years, I deeply feel that the situation on the educational front is excellent fundamentally because the school is being gradually transformed from a tool for bourgeois rule into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Seeing this, we workers are filled with joy.

Take the graduates in 1975 of the Shenyang Municipal No. 28 Middle School for instance. More than 500 students who should go to the countryside have done so. With vim and vigor, they forge ahead along the socialist road. It may be recalled that before the great cultural revolution, the No. 28 Middle School was a typical revisionist "pupils' garden." At that time, a student who was a worker's son, influenced by the revisionist educational line was bent on winning fame and getting established as a specialist. In order to gain entry into a well-known college, he drove himself so mercilessly in study that he died of exhaustion. When his father received a notification from the old Tsinghua advising the admission of his son, he said with great indignation: "This is not a notification of admission, but a criminal testimonial of the murder of my son!" In the same school, two different lines have brought two different kinds of results. In conformity with Chairman Mao's instructions, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students began to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the educational front. Only because of this can there have been the excellent situation of today at NO. 28 Middle School.

What Is the Principal Contradiction on the Educational Front?

Chang Chih-yüan (张知远), Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Provincial Education Bureau and Deputy Head of the Bureau:

To correctly understand the principal contradiction in socialist society and hence correctly understand the principal contradiction on the educational front is the fundamental starting point in observing and handling all problems on the educational front. The principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Then, what is the principal contradiction on the educational front?

The absurd arguments in educational circles hold that the need to achieve modernization in four fields in our country, and the low cultural level and the failure to uplift intellectual culture constitute the principal contradiction on the educational front at present. This proposition is obviously wrong. The principal contradiction on the educational front is conditioned by the principal contradiction in socialist society. So long as the principal contradiction in socialist society is not changed, the principal contradiction on the educational front is still the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

The practice of struggle shows that in order to change the Party's basic line, all opportunists invariably vainly attempt to tamper with the theory concerning the principal contradiction in socialist society. In 1958, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the proletarian revolution in education. Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk leaped forth to vilify the educational revolution as "chaotic, awful and prejudiced" and launched a counter-attack in revenge against the educational revolution. Their theory was based on the revisionist fallacy of "the contradiction between the advanced social system and the backward productive forces in society." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the educational revolution surged forward full of vigor. In 1972, some people again leaped forth to blast the educational revolution as "chaotic, awful and representative of a low level." Their theory was based on the fallacy that the main task after the 9th Party National Congress was to develop production as advocated by Lin Piao, Ch'en Po-ta and company. It was actually still the "theory of productive forces" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. At present, some people attempt to exploit the compelling wish of the people of the whole country to boost science and technology as fast as possible. They say nothing about adhering to the Party's basic line and placing proletarian politics in command, but go all out to advocate the grasping of intellectual education and culture. Their theory is also still based on the reactionary "theory of productive forces."

Huo Yü-wu (霍遇吾), Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Northeast Technical College:

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the diploma designs made by the graduates of our college every term were mostly "hypothetical designs"--nothing more than armchair strategy. They could not serve the development of industry and agriculture. At present, in their graduation projects, the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the ordinary class have accounted for 423 scientific research and technical innovation projects, and of the 413 projects applied in production, 76 are up to advanced national and international standards and have contributed toward accelerating the pace of modernization of agriculture. Those arguments that accuse the educational revolution of bringing about "a low cultural level" and "procrastinating modernization in our fields" are sheer slander that call black white.

The realization of "modernization in four fields" of course calls for a certain level in culture and in science and technology. We never look down upon intellectual culture. The difference between us and those absurd arguments

on this question lies neither in whether or not it is necessary to grasp intellec tual culture, nor in the question of how much should be grasped, but in what kind of intellectual culture should be grasped, how to grasp it and why it should be grasped. We will in future make continued effort to grasp properly education in the moral, intellectual and physical fields. We hold that if we talk about the study of culture in departure from class struggle, from the dictatorship of the proletariat and from the elevation of socialist consciousness, we are bound to lose our bearings and slip down the evil road of capitalism. We must bear in mind the historical lesson of the Soviet Union where "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag."

At present, the main danger on the educational front is still revisionism. We can in no way under-estimate the danger of revisionism and relax our vigilance. Certain absurd arguments now circulating in educational circles give prominent expression to the revisionist line that represent bourgeois opposition to the proletariat, and reflect the intra-Party struggle between two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Toward this trend of thought to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the proletarian revolution in education, we must take a firm stand, unfurl the banner and resolutely make criticism.

Is the Vital Issue of the Revisionist Line in Education?

Ch'ih Wen-chün (迟文俊), Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Liaoning University:

What is the vital issue of the revisionist educational line? In one word, it is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. Those absurd arguments claim that the vital issue of the revisionist line in education lies in "three departures" in those 17 years. We hold that the old educational system which is divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from productive labor is a product of the revisionist line in education and the evil consequence of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. If the school doesn't solve this vital question of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat, the question of "three departures" can never be solved.

In the educational revolution in 1958, our school went all out to set up school-run factories and send teachers and students down to factories and villages in an attempt to solve the question of "three departures." However, once Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line launched a counter-attack, the factories were shut down and people returned to their ivory tower to conduct school behind closed doors. Why? This was because Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk wielded absolute power over education and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat in the school. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we started to grasp the revolution in education from this fundamental question of ending the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals, thus putting school leadership firmly in the hands of the working class and making the situation quite different from that in the past. In 1972, some people opposed open-door education and the operation of factories by schools

in the name of grasping teaching quality and strengthening fundamental theory. We resolutely boycotted this, and the "three-in-one combination" teaching base was also run better and better. In the past few months, there again appeared in educational circles fallacies to negate open-door education. We once again organized the teachers and students to sum up the practical experience of the revolution in education and adhered to the orientation of open-door education, thus scoring new results in the educational revolution.

The bourgeoisie has exercised dictatorship over the proletariat--this is a class and historical conclusion drawn respecting the situation on the educational front in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. This correct conclusion tells us that we must thoroughly change with unflinching fortitude the phenomenon of the domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals, and turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Ch'en Wen-ch'ing (陈文清), a responsible person of the Popularization Division of the Provincial Education Bureau:

As a student graduated from the old university after the founding of the people's republic, I personally experienced the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education, and the grave situation of the exercise of dictatorship by the bourgeoisie over the proletariat is still fresh in my memory. The absurd arguments in educational circles make every effort to cover up this vital question and arbitrarily describe the vital issue of the revisionist line in education as so-called "three departures." At the same time, they cry that the criticism of "intellectual culture above all else" is one-sided. It is not difficult to see that they are not really against "three departures." It is common knowledge that "intellectual culture above all else" means bourgeois politics above all else. Opposition to criticism of "intellectual culture above all else" means that bourgeois politics must continuously be allowed to prevail on the educational battlefront and the students must continuously be allowed to study behind closed doors. In fact, this means following the old road of "three departures." We must grasp the vital issue of the revisionist line in education, make revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating and sustained manner, and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

The School Should Become a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Chou K'o-lu (周克录), Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Provincial Education Bureau and Deputy Head of the Bureau:

What is the business of a school? In the historical period of socialism, should the school continue to be the tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for training bourgeois spiritual aristocrats or should it be transformed into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat for training socialist-minded and cultured laborers? This has all along been the focus of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. At present, our contention with those absurd arguments in educational circles also finds concentrated expression on this question.

Marxism tells us that in class society, the school has never been a place solely for imparting knowledge but is a tool of the dictatorship of a class. The bourgeois claim that the school is only a place solely for imparting knowledge is entirely deceitful talk. Actually this means placing bourgeois politics above school affairs and turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. After the seizure of power by the proletariat, to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The transformation of the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat necessarily has to go through the heated struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our province has successively laid hold of certain typical examples. For instance, we have published Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng's answer sheet, summed up and popularized the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agriculture College in the educational revolution, started the discussion of the two big-character posters of the Shenyang Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, etc. All these are for eliminating interference from diehard bourgeois prejudices against the educational revolution in educational circles and for pushing and implementing the Party's educational policies. The aim of the current absurd arguments in educational circles is to restore the old educational system for training spiritual aristocrats before the great cultural revolution and restore the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Against this, we must wage resolute struggle!

Chang Kuo-tung (张国栋), Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Shenyang Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College:

When we talk about the nature and tasks of a socialist school, we must take up the question of how to look at the quality of education. The bourgeoisie wants to train students into willing slaves of the bourgeoisie. The proletariat takes the workers with socialist-consciousness and culture as the yardstick to assess the quality of students. We put socialist consciousness above all else and train students who firmly stand for Marxism and socialism, and oppose revisionism and capitalism, and who fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In regard to the study of cultural and scientific knowledge, we also must never just take into account the number of books read but must stress training students capable of analyzing and solving problems, so as to turn the students into politically advanced and vocationally competent laborers.

Take our college for instance. Early this year, the students put up two big-character posters. One bore the title, "We Absolutely Will Not Simply Become Ordinary Laborers." It held that college graduates should "make greater contributions than the ordinary laborers and could never be just a sign of equality." Another was entitled, "What Does This Slogan Smack Of?" Giving tit for tat, it said, "We want to become ordinary laborers." The college Party committee held that the problems raised in the two big-character posters involved the question of what kind of people a socialist school should train after all and the question of how to strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie on the educational front. Therefore, the

teachers and students of the whole college were organized to study theory, grasp the line and discuss the question of what kind of persons a socialist college should train after all. The students said, "If we cannot draw a sign of equality with the workers, doesn't it mean that we have become the aristocrats of the workers? We must unswervingly be a socialist-minded and cultured laborer." Of the 342 worker-peasant-soldier students graduated this year, 14 applied of their own initiative to lead the life of peasants in the countryside and 246 applied to head for border areas and for where the conditions were toughest and where they were most needed by the motherland. They were determined to be promoters of progress in the restriction of bourgeois rights. In open-door education, the worker-peasant-soldier students think what the workers think and consider as urgent what the workers consider as urgent. They are welcomed by the workers. In the three great revolutionary movements, the worker-peasant-soldier students have not only raised their socialist consciousness but also improved their ability to analyze and solve problems. Facts show that politically or vocationally, the quality of the worker-peasant-soldier students cannot be compared by that of the old university students before the great cultural revolution.

- By Liaoning Jih-pao Reporter and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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NATIONAL DANCE FESTIVAL

National Dance Festival Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

the 1976 national dance festival has just come to a close in peking.

opening on january 18, it consisted of solo, duet and trio performances. this was the first dance festival since the cultural revolution began in china in 1966.

entered in the festival were 51 professional and amateur troupes from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, government ministries and commissions and army units. the 262 items presented had a wide range of themes mirroring the life of the people in diverse dance forms. the dances praised the new socialist things that have emerged in the cultural revolution, depicted class struggle and achievements by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction and in strengthening the national defence.

the former ministry of culture held a dance festival of solos and pas de deux before the cultural revolution. the dances imitated the movements of storks and peacocks and were purposeless dances with a bourgeois flavour, showing influence of the revisionist line in art and literature.

the striking contrast between the two dance festivals in itself refutes the slander that "the present compares unfavourably to the past" spread against socialist art and literature by certain unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the party.

a salient feature of the new dance festival was that the artists and choreographers had taken class struggle as the focus in portraying worker-peasant-soldier heroes, reflecting their life and struggle in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the dances showed what they had learned from the experience accumulated in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works.

they made efforts to depict the worker-peasant-soldier heroes against the background of sharp struggle and conflict so that their significance was brought out in striking fashion and clarity. making the past serve the present and things foreign serve china, they drew on the vocabulary of the ballet and chinese folk dances to portray worker-peasant-soldier heroes.

prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, amateur worker-peasant-soldier dancers were not represented in the national dance festival, but they were this time. the peking contributions were all created by workers and peasants. for the first time, paotou iron and steel workers and shantung fishermen came to peking to perform. their items were lively and full of revolutionary spirit, winning warm audience response.

professional dancers have made great progress in political orientation. they often go among the workers, peasants and soldiers, learn from them and are remoulding their world outlook and bringing their understanding and artistic viewpoint in line with the feelings and ideas of the working people. they have created many good works.

TIBET

Repair of Jokhan Temple in Lhasa

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 25, 1976)

the jokhan temple, one of tibet's principal ancient buildings, has recently been repaired and restored to its former grandeur. it has a wealth of valuable historical relics and is listed as one of the important sites under special state protection.

the temple, built in the heart of the old city of lhasa in the middle of the seventh century, testifies to the close relations historically between the tibetan and han nationalities and the wisdom of the tibetan and han working people who built it.

in a.d. 641, princess wen cheng of the royal house of emperor tai tsung of the tang dynasty (a.d. 618-907) was given in marriage to srong-btsan sgam-po, the ruler of tibet. the building of the jokhan temple began a few years later. according to historical records, princess wen cheng personally looked over the terrain and chose the site and design of the temple. in later dynasties the temple was repaired and enlarged to its present dimensions.

for centuries this temple was a centre through which the three categories of manorial lords oppressed

and exploited the working people with liberation it was returned to the working people and is now used as a centre of information for the study of history.

the three-storeyed temple houses many valuable relics. in the main hall stands the bronze statue of sakyamuni, the gautama buddha, which was brought to tibet by princess wen cheng from changan (present-day sian), capital of the tang dynasty. a stele in front of the main entrance to the temple bears an inscription in the tibetan and han languages recording a peace agreement between the tang dynasty and tibet in a.d. 821 (the first year of the changching reign of emperor mu tsung of the tang dynasty). the agreement contains the statement illustrating the close relations between the tibetan and han nationalities: "our land is united in great harmony" and "kinship between the uncle and the nephew".

the walls on the ground floor of the temple are decorated with large coloured frescoes which are about three metres high and some 600 metres long. the frescoes, painted in bright colours and vivid strokes, depict buddhist episodes, princess wen cheng's arrival in tibet and many other stories.

among other temple treasures are a willow tree that legend says was planted by princess wen cheng, a stone tablet with an inscription engraved in 1794 about a method used in lhasa to protect tibetans from smallpox, a fine stone carving of a goat, buddhist literature and a number of costumes worn by ancient military officers. all these important relics bring to life the harmonious relations and cultural interchanges between the two nationalities since ancient times.

before the latest renovation, this temple had shown signs of subsiding and leaning and parts of the buildings had cracked badly. the state allocated funds for restoration and repair early in 1972 and the halls and rooms covering one-third of the floor space were repaired and reinforced. one hundred and twenty-one large statues of buddha in clay, bronze and silver as well as statues of ruler srong-btsan sgam-po and of princess wen cheng were restored. frescoes covering 2,600 square metres in all were renovated and a number of the scripture halls repainted.

in the course of the renovation, stress was laid on retaining the temple's original feature. the stone and wooden structure as well as its clay sculptures, frescoes, bronze work were all repaired to preserve the artistry and architectural feat of the working people.

the ancient temple eloquently testifies to the fact that slaves make history and "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

East China Province Expands Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 26, 1976)

east china's kiangsu province last year put out 780 percent more iron and 530 percent more steel than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the annual increase of the provincial output of iron and steel in the last five years averaged 24.3 and 20.1 percent, an expansion directly attributable to the cultural revolution.

not until 1949, when new china was born, could ore be mined and iron smelted in the province, which then had an annual steel output of only 1,000 tons.

a mass drive was launched to develop the industry in the great leap forward year of 1958 when the people of the province were inspired by chairman mao's general line for building socialism. they opened up many small iron mines and built many small blast and steel-making furnaces.

however, these small enterprises were closed down, as were all others across the nation when liu shao-chi made use of the temporary economic difficulties in the early 1960s to push his revisionist line. in industry, he worshipped things foreign and depended on foreign aid. he opposed mobilizing the masses and the principle of paying simultaneous attention to big, medium-sized and small enterprises with stress on the latter two.

the workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line during the cultural revolution. they recalled how this line had hindered steel production. they carried out chairman mao's principles and policies in developing the iron and steel industry. since 1969, the province has expanded or set up 70 iron and steel enterprises, 43 blast furnaces, 49 coke ovens, 15 steel-making furnaces and 33 complete sets of steel-rolling equipment. the equipment

added in the last five years increases mining capacity by two million tons and ore-dressing capacity by 1.5 million tons.

in the period 1971-1975 iron and steel output has quadrupled, and rolled steel tripled in comparison with the years 1966-1970.

professional geological workers and local peasants worked together in carrying out a survey to locate ore deposits. this has facilitated the set-up of a number of iron and steel enterprises close to the ore resources.

the survey involved 7,000 commune peasants, cadres and professional geological workers in a single county. 79 promising ore points were quickly reported. local miners and technicians also took part in the work and then devised and built the necessary equipment.

a total of 50 small mines and 16 small iron and steel enterprises were set up in the province from 1971 to 1975.

in the same period the province has built and expanded a number of key iron and steel projects, and established a fairly comprehensive industrial system covering mining to steel rolling.

DESERT CONTROL

San Dune Apple Orchards in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Feb. 25, 1976)

the ningsia hui autonomous region, which produced few apples before liberation, now has large groves of apple trees. the total apple crop in 1975 was 6,000 tons, twice that in 1974 or 25 times the figure for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

before liberation, ningsia grew only a few peach, apricot, pear and other trees bearing poor-quality fruit. but the party and the government have since liberation and especially since the start of the cultural revolution, given great attention to the development of horticulture, to meet the needs of the local people of hui and han nationalities. apple crop has increased rapidly since the setting up of experimental orchards, the training of a large number of horticulturists and the introduction of fine apple strains from liaoning, shensi and shantung provinces. now, the whole region has 22 state-owned horticulture farms and orchards, and rural people's communes in nineteen cities and counties (banners) have started to grow apple trees on irrigated sand dunes and hillsides.

the state-owned lingwu experimental horticulture farm, the first of its kind in the autonomous region, was opened in 1951. a former sandy waste, it is situated on the verge of the yellow river irrigation area. farm workers have in 20 years of hard toil dug seven trunk irrigation and drainage canals with a total length of 10 kilometres, put up a 150-metre-long aqueduct, and built a three-stage pumping system to lift yellow river water to the 40 metre-high sandy hills. as a result, 287 hectares of sandy land has been turned into orchards. the total crop last year amounted to 1,645 tons, twice that of 1974 or 33 times that of 1965. it has now become a major apple producer in the autonomous region.

eighty percent of the production brigades in the chingtunghsia county in the yellow river irrigation area have established orchards whose total output in 1975 was 450 tons. in the last few years, kuyuan and four other counties in the liupan mountains have introduced more than 150 apple varieties. a dozen fine strains have been grown over large tracts.

FISHERIES

New Life in "Widows Village"

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 26, 1976)

"widows village", situated on the west bank of the tungting lake, one of china's biggest freshwater lakes, has become a prosperous freshwater fish raising ground.

populated by 761 people in 181 fishing households at one time before liberation, the village was reduced to 33 households with 96 people at the time the village was liberated in 1949. of these, 31 were widows and 12 were orphans. snail fever and oppression by local despots had brought this devastation.

the party and the people's government after liberation sent doctors to control schistosomiasis (snail fever). they have given general physical check-ups once or twice a year and treated sufferers of the disease. among the preventive work done by the medical workers is helping the fishermen eliminate water snails.

the fishermen have taken the road of collectivization under the leadership of the communist party and the village is now a brigade in a people's commune. but production was unstable because there was no fixed raising grounds under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line.

the fishermen criticized bourgeois tendencies during the great proletarian cultural revolution and have learned from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the tachai brigade. they made up their minds to create a new socialist fishing village with their own hands. they built fry farms and raising grounds that cover some 100 hectares of water surface, dug 12 hectares of fish ponds and reclaimed 10 hectares of farmland in four winters and springs. the fishermen engage in artificial breeding as well as fishing in the lake. freshwater catches increased 2.5 fold in the past five years.

grain output topped 7.5 tons per hectare last year and the pigs in stock reached one per capita. the brigade also produces jute, cotton, edible oil and fruit.

both public accumulation funds and personal income have risen. personal income throughout the brigade average doubled that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. gone are the days when three generations of a fisherman's family huddled together in miserable huts. all the fishermen have moved into bright big brick houses. they have clothing of good material and warm quilts.

fishermen enjoy medical treatment under the cooperative medical service. the brigade population is four times the figure before liberation.

a 94-year-old poor peasant who became a widow when she was very young and was one of the 31 widows before liberation today lives with her young grandson and his wife. she said: "i have lived a long time -- the government of the ching dynasty was corrupt and incompetent and the kuomintang government was most reactionary. the new society is really fine."

the children of poor fishermen never had the chance to go to school in the old society. the village was hard put to find a book-keeper when it organized its first agricultural producers' cooperative in the early post-liberation days. the brigade now has a primary school and a middle school. in addition, there is a night school and a study class on the water for fishermen to study marxism-leninism and works by chairman mao. the brigade has its own theatrical troupe.

TREE PLANTING

Chinese Industrial Enterprises Plant Many Trees

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

many industrial enterprises in china have been planting forests since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution both to provide timber and protect the environment.

mining enterprises have planted 126,666 hectares of forest for pit props, bringing the forest cover to a total of 200,000 hectares. there are 4,300,000 cubic metres of accumulated timber, sufficient to meet the present annual need for coal mine props.

the workers and staff members of departments of transport and communications joined commune members living by highways and railways in covering 235,000 kilometres with trees.

some departments of metallurgical, petroleum and chemical enterprises also planted many timber wood and economic forests to fit in with agricultural and sideline production and improve the environment.

many industrial enterprises have special groups and organize mass campaigns for afforestation. taking part in tree planting are cadres, workers and technicians and their family members as well as students.

scientific methods have been adopted in afforestation. many enterprises combine felling with raising saplings and planting with tree management. they are now making preparations for spring afforestation.

SPORTS

Third National Games Skiing Events Conclude

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 24, 1976)

the skiing contest of the third national games came to a close in shangchih county in china's northernmost province of heilungkiang yesterday after a week's run.

twelve teams were fielded including those from the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the people's liberation army, kirin city and the yenpian korean autonomous prefecture. youngsters made up 80 per cent of the over 300 male and female entrants representing the han, manchu, mongolian, hui, korean, kazakh, uighur and tahur nationalities. twenty-seven cross-country and alpine events were featured.

skiing as a sport has made fresh progress in china with large numbers of promising young skiers coming to the fore through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. chinese skiers have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticized the revisionist line in physical culture and taken an active part in the three great revolutionary movements. this has wrought profound changes in their mental outlook and helped them improve their technical standards generally. the largest since the start of the cultural revolution, this skiing contest of the third national games served as a review of china's latest achievements in skiing.

prior to the competitions, the skiers and coaches went to nearby rural people's communes. there, they joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants in

building tachai-type farmland and invited them to lecture on their sufferings before liberation and the history of class struggle in the villages. the peasants also told the skiers and coaches how they learned from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. thus, the skiers received re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the skiers once gave an exhibition show to workers of a forestry bureau where they were given a warm welcome.

in the course of the competitions, all participants seriously implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second", learned from each other and made common improvement.

the skiing ground was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. the revolutionary spirit of united struggle was highly acclaimed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to make comments on the skiing competitions.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chairman and Vice Chairman of Australian Communist Party (M-L) Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), and his wife, and albert edward bull, vice-chairman of the party, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning for home via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by keng piao and feng hsuan, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the australian comrades were accompanied to kwangchow by tang kai, a leading member of a section concerned under the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Exhibitions for Closer Friendship with China

(NCNA-English Brussels, Feb. 25, 1976)

exhibitions for closer friendship with china have been held in a number of belgian cities under the sponsorship of the belgium-china association and other cultural and mass organizations.

an exhibition held in haine-saint-pierre formed part of the ten-day chinese cultural festival jointly sponsored by the cultural centres of the city and haine-saint-paul with the help of the belgium-china association. the display featured chinese books, posters, gramophone records and handicraft products. other activities of the festival included chinese film shows, a forum on impressions of china tours

and a lecture by the belgian economist, professor peemans, who explained china's economic advances in the light of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the festival aroused widespread interest. burgeon, deputy to the chamber of representatives, municipal authorities and other public figures took part in the ten-day activities which ended last week-end.

another exhibition opened in mons last week under the joint sponsorship of the plastic art section of the national normal school and the mons-bornage branch of the belgium-china association. the exhibits included chinese posters, paper-cuts and handicrafts. many residents flocked to the display together with the students.

a photo exhibition, "china today", opened today in ath, southwest of brussels, to acquaint the belgians with the achievements of new china, especially during and after the proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

godor
ferenc, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the hungarian people's republic to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Kyoto Prefecture Citizens' Friendship Wing Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 26, 1976)

the kyoto prefecture citizens' friendship wing delegation from japan wound up its friendly visit to china, and left here for home by air this afternoon. leader of the delegation was yoshikata yoda, vice-president of the kyoto prefecture headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

the delegation arrived in shanghai on february 22 after visiting peking and sian, which has official bonds of friendship with kyoto. it was honoured at a reception given by the shanghai branch of the chinese people's friendship association with foreign countries and the shanghai branch of the china international travel service. leading members of the delegation met with yuan tung-lin, leading member of the foreign affairs office under the municipal revolutionary committee.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends, with high respects, paid tribute to and placed wreaths at the tomb of mr. lu hsun, forerunner of the chinese cultural revolution. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, industrial, agricultural and educational units, a workers' housing estate, a hospital and a children's palace.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

ambassador of the state of kuwait to china m.a.a. abuelhassan and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the state of kuwait.

attending the reception were chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army chang ju-kuang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, vice-minister

of petroleum and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress pai shou-yi, leading member of the ministry of education liu ai-feng and vice-chairman of the peking municiple revolutionary committee yang shou-shan.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade
Meets Malian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of a malian government trade delegation led by oumar coulibaly, technical counsellor of the ministry of finance and commerce of mali.

present on the occasion were sinaly thera, malian ambassador to china, and hamady tidiani koreissi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking.

Malian Government Trade Delegation Leaves
Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

the malian government trade delegation led by oumar coulibaly, technical counsellor to the ministry of finance and commerce of mali, left here by air for home via kwangchow today after a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND NIGER

First Niger Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

tiecoura alzouma, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of niger to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Kirghizia Suffers from Economic Ravages, Sharpening Class, National Contradictions

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

the kirghiz republic in the u.s.s.r. has suffered seriously from economic ravages and daily sharpening class and national contradictions, according to reports from moscow. this is the result of a widespread practice of great russian chauvinism since the soviet revisionist renegade clique staged an all-round restoration of capitalism in the soviet union.

a best illustration of the ruthless exploitation and oppression against the non-russian nationalities in the soviet union is provided by the numerous facts disclosed in a recent report by t.u. usubaliev, first secretary of the central committee of the communist party of kirghizia, which was carried in the soviet paper "soviet kirghizia" on january 17.

referring to agriculture in kirghizia, the report admits that "the republic has failed to fulfill adequately the tasks of the five-year plan in the production of grain, meat and milk. our production of vegetables and potatoes is small in amount, and their quality is low." "a series of regions and districts have not only failed to accomplish the production tasks of the five-year plan, but also come short of meeting the procurement plans of the national economy," the report adds.

things have come to a pretty pass in water conservancy. the report confesses that "many important questions

relevant to the rational use of land and water conservancy resources have not been solved satisfactorily here. for instance, over half of the water drawn from irrigation networks has sunk into earth for nothing ... more than half of the farm land in need of soil improvement lacks fully reliable networks of drainage."

the same is true with industrial production in kirghizia the report says, "one-tenth of the enterprises fail to fulfill the sales plans every year." it points out: "many enterprises under the ministry of building materials industry, the ministry of local industry and the ministry of construction as well as machine-building and metal-processing departments have suffered great losses owing to rejects they turned out." the report continues: "shoddy products have brought considerable losses to the national economy" and "in the past two years alone, shoddy products accounted for 5.8 million rubles in value in the total sales volume."

"can we say it is a normal phenomenon that only three per cent of our industrial products are up to the best-quality mark?" the report queries, adding: "the proportion of best-quality products turned out by enterprises under the ministry of light industry and the ministry of meat and dairy industry is even smaller, ranging from 0.6 to 0.4 per cent only".

. on the problems in the construction departments, the report says: "the situation in the ministry of construction and the ministry of rural construction is even worse, with more than one half of their bureaux unable to fulfil their plans all these years."

the brezhnev clique has time and again professed its "concern about the welfare of the people". the so-called "welfare for the people" is nothing but humbug under the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. the report cannot but admit that in kirghizia, "many of the working people's needs are yet to be fully satisfied. residential construction is both backward and shoddy. party organisations and local soviet organs have seldom shown concern for service facilities, particularly those in rural residential quarters."

the brezhnev clique's line of restoring capitalism and intensifying national oppression has led to the daily sharpening of class and national contradictions in kirghizia. the report discloses that the so-called "zlobin method", a novel way of stepped-up exploitation of the workers enforced by the soviet revisionist authorities in the construction departments, has been frowned upon by people in kirghizia. as a result, out of the 84 building brigades which had adopted the "zlobin method", only eight reached their set targets last year. the working people also resort

to absenteeism and slow-downs as a token of resistance. the report laments over the fact that "the wasting of working hours arising from absenteeism, work stoppages and groundless leaves approved by the management in enterprises of local and light industries has assumed enormous proportions." "in the republic's building units alone, absenteeism in the past five years caused a loss of more than 225,000 workdays," it adds.

on the one hand, the report boasts of "the elimination of the objective prerequisite of any antagonistic contradictions in national relations", but on the other it wildly attacks the so-called "nationalist remnants", "localism" and "national conceit", swearing that "the struggle against these manifestations" must be stepped up. these outcries reflect to a certain extent the acuteness of national contradictions in kirghizia.

in face of the deteriorating economy and sharpening class and national contradictions, the brezhnev clique invariably resorts to such tactics as the wholesale removal of cadres in the economic departments as scapegoats and the sweeping purge of those cadres who are found incompetent in oppressing non-russian nations. kirghizia is no exception as the report admits that "a total of 1,184 people in the list of leading personnel under the direct charge of the kirghiz party central committee were removed from office in the past five years."

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Fascist Party under Signboard of "Party of Entire People"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

the communist party of the soviet union founded by lenin and stalin has degenerated into a bourgeois fascist party under the signboard of a "party of the entire people" since the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique usurped leadership and enforced a revisionist line.

chairman mao points out that "the rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie." the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique which represents the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie is a handful of revisionists, capitalist roaders hidden in the party for a long time.

as soon as they came to power, they began to change the nature of the proletarian party, give up the dictatorship of the proletariat, reverse the socialist direction and tamper with the party programme and line.

marxism-leninism holds that a political party is an instrument of class struggle and that the state is but a machine of class rule. facts in the past two decades show that the advocacy of the "party of the entire people" and the "state of the whole people" instead of marxist-leninist theories on the proletarian party and the dictatorship of the proletariat, does not mean that the soviet revisionist renegade clique would abolish the dictatorship of any class. it just wanted to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

though the name of the communist party of the soviet union remains unchanged, and the renegade clique often claims that it is "lenin's party", and pays lip-service to "socialism", "communism" and "internationalism, the cpsu today retains nothing in common with a proletarian political party, judging by its class nature, line and policies and the role it plays.

every marxist-leninist knows that the communist party is a political party of the proletariat, a party built on the marxist-leninist revolutionary theory and in the marxist-leninist revolutionary style, the vanguard of the proletariat.

when the soviet revisionist renegade clique dished out the sinister stuff "the party of the entire people", all marxist-leninist parties in the world scathingly denounced it. they pointed out that the "party of the entire people" is an out-and-out bourgeois party.

with a guilty conscience, the brezhnev clique advertised in recent years that its party "has tightened control over the growth of its membership", and that "the working class has occupied a leading position in the social composition of the party", trying to make people believe that the soviet "party of the entire people" still "maintains its class nature".

Lenin pointed out half a century ago: "whether or not a party is really a political party of the workers does not depend solely upon a membership of workers but also upon the men that lead it, and the content of its actions and its political tactics. only this latter determines whether we really have before us a political party of the proletariat." Lenin's statement is a profound exposure of the brezhnev clique's trick about "the social composition of the party".

the soviet revisionist party today is an instrument in the hands of a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists who enforce barbarous fascist dictatorship in the country. the khrushchov-brezhnev clique attempts to whitewash its fascist dictatorship enforced within and outside the party by flaunting the tattered banners of the "party of the entire people" and the "state of the whole people" and harping on the theory of the "dying out of class struggle" and "the democracy of the whole people". within the party, the soviet revisionist ruling clique, on the one hand, recruits deserters and renegades and forms groups in pursuit of its own selfish interests and on the other, ruthlessly persecutes all genuine communists adhering to marxism-leninism, and even those who uphold justice. as is known to all, in the guise of "combating the cult of personality", khrushchov lashed out at stalin and stirred up the evil wind of reversing correct decisions already made. he openly "rehabilitated" old-line revisionists, counter-revolutionaries and representatives of the bourgeoisie and "restored party membership" to them and glorified them by singing praises of their lives. in addition, he upgraded his own men to leading posts at all levels. brezhnev has outmatched his predecessor in enlisting and employing bourgeois elements, old and new, so as to pave the way for them to occupy a dominant position in all fields of social life. meanwhile, the khrushchov-brezhnev clique time and again conducted mass purges and suppression against party members and cadres. a case in point is the recent "change of membership cards". in the two years from march 1973 to february 1975, almost a million party members were purged because of so-called "alien ideology". the soviet journal "party life" admitted: "in the course of changing membership cards, party organisations begin to punish still more severely" those party members who had allegedly "violated the requirements as set forth in the party constitution". during this period, large numbers of party cadres at the grassroots level

in different parts of the country were removed and transferred. 30 per cent of the party cadres in the army were either removed or transferred. like previous purges, the recent movement was spearheaded against those party members who dissent from and resist the soviet revisionist ruling clique. numerous facts show that in the "party of the entire people" and the "state of the whole people", the soviet revisionists are much more tyrannical than hitler in their fascist rule. their spy system is deeper and wider throughout the country than hitler's secret police and schutzstaffel known as the s.s. and they have more prisons, concentration camps and "psychoneurotic hospitals". their statements on the necessity to strengthen "laws", "order" and "discipline" are precisely a refurbished version of hitler's outcries for bringing people under submission to his strong power

in the soviet union today, only the bourgeois elements can do as they like whereas the working class and other working people, living in terror and unrest day in day out, are deprived of all political rights. whoever upholds marxism-leninism or dares to voice discontent with or revolt against the new tsars' reactionary rule will be put under surveillance, tailed, subpoenaed, arrested or brought up for trial. the khrushchov-brezhnev clique conducted sanguinary suppression of mass resistance with troops, police, tanks and armoured vehicles. large numbers of genuine communists and revolutionaries have been thrown into prison. many are kept in "lunatic asylums" as "psychoneurotic patients" while a large number of others are confined in concentration camps in different parts of the country. a political prisoner disclosed: "through these camps passes an uninterrupted flow of human beings, millions of them. ... this is the result of a deliberate penal policy, ... with a cynicism worthy of the concentration camp experts of the third reich."

the soviet revisionist party today is an instrument with which the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists of the soviet revisionist leading clique ruthlessly exploit the soviet working people. the soviet revisionist ruling clique monopolizes the means of production, controls the national economy and, in the name of the party and state, issues a series of resolutions and "plans" in connection with the economy. all this is aimed at making the working people and ordinary party members docilely create more surplus value for the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. on the pretext of "establishing party organs according to the "principle of production", khrushchov divided the soviet party into "industrial" and "agricultural" parties, went all out to push "material incentive" and advertised the phoney "goulash" communism in order to step up exploitation of the soviet people. on his part, brezhnev proposed

a "welfare plan", urging party cadres to master the "art of making money" so as to guarantee maximum profits. the polarization of the soviet society has become more intense in the past 20 years under the rule of these renegades. the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists appropriate at will the fruits of labour of the soviet people and live in luxury, whereas the broad masses of the working people are subjected to dismissals, vagrancy and poverty. the relationship between the soviet revisionist ruling clique on the one hand and the working masses and ordinary party members on the other is obviously one between the oppressor and the oppressed, the exploiter and the exploited. it follows that all the laws and decrees in the economic field published by the brezhnev clique are aimed at intensifying the exploitation of the working people.

the soviet revisionist party today is also an instrument with which the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists of the soviet revisionist leading clique carry out aggression and expansion abroad and contention for world hegemony. in recent years the brezhnev clique has dished up a series of social-imperialist theories including those of "limited sovereignty", "international division of labour", "international dictatorship" and "our interests are involved" to justify aggression and expansion. while stepping up arms expansion and war preparations at home, the new tsars have been engaged in unbridled espionage abroad and sent their lackeys as fifth columnists to interfere in, subvert and put pressure on other countries. it is only to cover up its social-imperialist features as aggressors and expansionists that the brezhnev clique has been shouting about "peace", "disarmament" and "detente", and even professing to be a "party of peace".

chairman mao has pointed out that "the masses of the soviet people and of party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long." since the usurpation of state power and restoration of capitalism by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the masses of the soviet people and ordinary party members have put up a resistance in various forms. underground revolutionary organizations have printed and distributed leaflets calling on the soviet working class and other labouring people to rise and overthrow the reactionary rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. fascist suppression by the soviet revisionist renegade clique can by no means save them from their inevitable doom.

CHINA AND US

Former US President Richard M. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon Leave Peking for Kweilin

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon left here by special plane this morning on a visit to kweilin in the company of yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were seen off at the airport by hua kuo-feng, acting premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; fu yu-fang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; leading members of departments concerned tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih and fu shun-ho; and more than 350 local people and personages of various circles who have visited the united states.

while mr. and mrs. nixon went round to bid farewell to the well-wishers at the airport, people clapped their hands and waved bouquets, congratulating them on their successful visit to china and expressing the hope that the friendship between the people of china and the united states would be further developed.

accompanying mr. and mrs. nixon to kweilin were also huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states; and lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, chu lin, and chien ta-yung, leading members of departments concerned.

also present at the airport was harry e. t. thayer, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china.

Former US President and Mrs. Nixon Visit Kweilin

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 26, 1976)

richard m. nixon, former president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon arrived in kweilin from peking by special plane this morning. they are being accompanied on the visit by vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress yao lien-wei, and chief of the liaison office of china in the united states huang chen and his wife chu lin.

as mr. and mrs. nixon alighted from the plane, vice-chairmen of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee chiao hsiao-kuang and liao wei-hsiung, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee chung feng and others went forward and shook hands with them in welcome.

this afternoon, mr. and mrs. nixon and the other american guests had a stroll in the reed flute cave, a scenic spot reputed as nature's gallery of art.

the regional and the city revolutionary committees gave a banquet this evening in honour of mr. and mrs. nixon and their entourage. yao lien-wei and huang chen were among those present. chiao hsiao-kuang and mr. nixon made toasts at the banquet.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: A Just Voice

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1976)

zambian president k.d. kaunda's speech at a recent press conference condemning soviet social-imperialist interference in zambia's internal affairs and armed intervention in angola has won sympathy and support from justice-upholding countries and people in the world; the chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the zambian government and people, a "people's daily" commentary says today.

entitled "a just voice", the commentary reads in part as follows:

at a press conference on february 20, zambian president k.d. kaunda condemned soviet social-imperialism for its intervention in the internal affairs of zambia and meddling in an anti-government demonstration in zambia. he emphatically pointed out, "the russians and cubans and all other foreign forces must withdraw from angola and let the angolan people themselves resolve their own problems." his speech demonstrated the firm position of the zambian government and people for safeguarding state sovereignty and national dignity and opposing soviet revisionist armed intervention in angola. the zambian government and people's courageous struggle against social-imperialist intervention and intimidation in defiance of brute force has won sympathy and support from justice-upholding countries and people in the world.

it was not an accidental and isolated incident that the soviet revisionists came out without any disguise to massacre the angolan people and resort to provocations and threats against zambia. just as public opinion in africa and the world has pointed out, "moscow's aim does not stop at angola"; "the aim is to promote her imperialist interests." this has been borne out by facts. when the soviet revisionists committed armed aggression in angola, they also committed acts of intervention, threat, infiltration and subversion in many other african countries. they even bore inveterate hatred for those countries which dare to struggle against soviet revisionist expansion and aggression and resorted to all sorts of threats and intimidation against these countries.

chairman mao points out: "we must be clear-headed, that is, we must not believe the 'nice words' of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster." in order to contend for hegemony with the other superpower, soviet revisionism is capable of any despicable and vicious tricks. its series of ugly performances have provided the world people with a rare opportunity to perceive the real features of soviet social-imperialism. from the soviet revisionists' doings in angola and their barbarity towards angola's neighbouring countries and other african countries, one is fully able to see that the so-called "programme of peace", "detente", and "natural ally" of the peoples are sheer deceptions, while the real motive is to seek for world hegemony. the flames of war in angola and the intimidations against zambia, zaire and other countries have eloquently told people that as long as the soviet social-imperialists refuse to get out of africa, there will be no peace on that continent.

the people in zambia and africa are a heroic people. they will never submit to the expansionism and hegemonic practice of the soviet revisionists. the chinese people firmly support the zambian government and people in their just struggle. we are firmly convinced that the struggle of the zambian and african people will certainly win victory.

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